The Bombay Gaz

No. 7,019.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship SATTARA, 1,237 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 15th Aug., at noon.

	Aug.		August.
Leave BOMBAY	15	Leave Pondicherry	27
,, Carwar	17	,, Madras	29
,, Narrakel	19	,, Coconada	31
			Sept.
,, Allepey	20	,, Vizagapatam	1
,, Tuticorin	21	,, Bimlipatam	1
,, Colombo	22	,, Gopaulpore	2
,, Galle	23	,, False Point	3
,, Negapatam	26	Arrive CALCUTTA	4

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to the end of August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakel, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam Ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 19th August, 1871, at noon.

	Aug.		Sep.
Leave BOMBAY	19	Leave BUSSORAH	10
,, Kurrachee	23	,, Fao	10
,, Guadur	24	,, Bushire	14
,, Muscat	26	,, Linga	17
,, Bunder Abbas	28	,, Bunder Abbas	20
,, Linga	30	,, Muscat	22
	Sep.		
,, Bushire	1	,, Guadur	23
,, Fao	3	,, Kurrachee	27
Arrive BUSSORAH	4	Arrive BOMBAY	30

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, [illegible] Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 12th August 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	45	32		12	
Naples	47	33		13	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay,

ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, 1871.
PERSIA, on SUNDAY, 1st OCTOBER, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 1st August 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY in September, which will leave Bombay on the return voyage about 10 days after arrival here. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Aden	£16	£ 7-13
To Suez	£28	£13- 7
To Port Said	£30	£14- 6
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight, (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE.

First Class .... £13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 130 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage 1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Medows Street, 1st August 1871.

QUICK STEAM PASSAGE from LIVERPOOL.—The NEERA, s.s., Captain Coburn, which arrived at Bombay lately, via the SUEZ CANAL, made the shortest passage upon record. She called at Port Said and Suez, but was only twenty-seven days and a half under Steam from Liverpool to Bombay, including stoppages in the Canal. She took out 4,100 tons of Cargo and had 1,500 tons of Messrs. Hancock and Scott's Welsh Hartley Main Steam Coal on board when she left Liverpool.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per ship CITY of VIENNA, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st August 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 8th August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. BARODA, (1,873 tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain W. B. Hall, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To BRINDISI	First Class Rs. 600	Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON.	,, ,, 650	,, ,, 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain N. Roskell, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 16th Aug., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 15th proximo.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, White and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

7 Bales Grey Shirtings
1 ditto Grey T Cloth
6 Cases Colored Prints
2 ditto Colored Dhoties
2 ditto White ditto

AUCTION SALE of OLD COPPER and NAILS as well as Damaged Cargo of the French Ship Winslow.

TERMS—CASH.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions from the French Consul in Bombay, to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 P.M., at the British India or the Old P. and O. Company's Dock, Mazagon, on account of whom it may concern—

The Copper and Nails stripped off the French Ship Winslow.

Also on the same day at the Carnac Bunder Sheds at 3 P.M., on account of whom it may concern—

The whole of the damaged cargo of the said Ship Winslow, consisting of Seeds in bags, more or less damaged by seawater.

Bombay, 7th August 1871. MENESSE & Co.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY, No. 25, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of OFFICE and HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of August, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction, at their Sale Room, by order of the Official Assignee, and In Re Mr. A. C. Gumpert and other Insolvents, the [illegible] well-seasoned [illegible] Screens, [illegible] Pillows [illegible]

Also the property of a Gentleman [illegible] 29 feet, [illegible] Bridle, [illegible] Easy Chairs, [illegible] ness, Copying Books, Giltpaper, Notepaper, Stationary, [illegible] amusing Books, a quantity of disinfecting Powder, 1 Iron Beam Scale with weights.

At 2 P.M., at No. 36, Meadow Street, Godown, by order of Mr. Shapoorjee [illegible] and on account and risk of Borah Ali [illegible] (5) Eight Iron Chairs.

At 3 P.M., at their Sale Room, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 7th August 1871.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF BEST SPARKLING WINES.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, at 2 o'clock, the following Sparkling Wines.

34 Cases Quarts, Sparkling Hock
39 ditto ditto ditto Moselle

Also,

7 Cases quarts fine Pale Sherry, remarkably clear.

N.B.—These are of very high character and will bear favourable comparison with wines which, by private sale, command much higher rates than it is probable these will realize at auction. For the convenience of parties who may not be able to attend the sale, orders to purchase will be received, and registered in the order of their receipt, which will bear priority of right accordingly.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th August 1871.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.

LIVERY STABLES,

Calbadevee Road, next door Jamsetjee, Noorbhai and Co., and the Branch Post Office.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Carriages, Buggies, and Broughams, with either one horse or a pair. Charges moderate.

JUST ARRIVED, WHITEHEAD and Co.'s SOLIDIFIED SOUPS, in Tins, of 2 dozen Squares. Price per Tin, from Rs 9-8 to Rs 20 each.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale:—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES—POONA AND SIMLA.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 annas 6 pies per yard.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman Cement in Casks.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jack
Smiths' English Bellows.	Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.	Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.	Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.	Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ALEXANDRA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the full amount of RUPEES ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED and FIFTY per SHARE, on all the Shares allotted in this Company, is made PAYABLE to the NEW BANK of BOMBAY, Limited, to the credit of the Company, on or before MONDAY, the 14th day of August 1871.

Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all sums not paid on due date as above.

Receipts for payments made will be granted by the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, pending the preparation of the Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
By his Attorney Gungadas Runchordas,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

No. 149, Dongree Colee Street, Mandvie Bunder,
Bombay, 5th August 1871.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matters of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and of the ESTATE of SOONDERJEE NANJEE and MORARJEE SOONDERJEE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by an Order, dated the 5th day of August, instant, made by the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent, it was ordered that SOONDERJEE NANJEE and MORARJEE SOONDERJEE, the abovenamed Insolvent Traders, be DISCHARGED under Sections 23 and 24 of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, unless good and sufficient cause be shown on MONDAY, the 21st day of August 1871, at 10-30 of the clock in the forenoon, before the Sitting Judge, in Chambers of the High Court.—Dated this 5th day of August 1871.

KEIR, PRESCOT, and WINTER,
Attorneys for Soonderjee Nanjee and Morarjee Soonderjee.

LADIES' MONSOON BOOTS.—JUST RECEIVED by the Overland Mail Steamer another assortment of elegant DESIGNS, Ladies' Kid Elastic Double Sole, Military Heel, Gaiter Walking Boots, expressly manufactured for the present Season. An early inspection is invited.

24, Meadow Street, Bombay. RUSSELL & Co.

R. YOUNGER'S PALE ALE.—New Season's Bottling just arrived—

Casks of 4 dozen Quart Bottles	Rs. 20
,, 8 ,, Pint Bottles	,, 26

GRENDON TIPPET & Co.,
7, Rampart Row. Sole Agents.

TO THE CONSERVATION OF THAT PRICELESS GIFT OF NATURE,

BEAUTIFUL TEETH,

D. S. Kemp & Co. contribute the following preparations:—

SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE,

Strongly recommended by Mr. Walton and other eminent Dentists,

Rs. 1-8 per Bottle.

PEARL DENTIFRICE,

very agreeable,

Rs. 1-4 per Bottle.

EAU DE BOTOT,

An imitation of the well known French Mouth Tincture,

Rs. 1-8 per Bottle.

TINCTURE OF MYRRH AND BORAX,

Prepared with Eau-de-Cologne,

Rs. 1-8 per Bottle.

CARBOLIC MOUTH LOTION,

Rs. 1-8 per Bottle.

D. S. KEMP AND CO.

INDIAN TEAS,

FROM THE KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY.

	Cash.	Credit.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
The "KOUSANIE MIXTURE and KOUSANIE SOUCHONG, in packets of 2 lbs. each, per lb	2 0	2 4
ORANGE PEKOE and YOUNG HYSON, choice flavouring Teas ... per lb.	2 4	2 8

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE ON SALE.

(LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO DEALERS.)

AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

JULES MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.

	Cash.	Credit.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
This fine Wine, in original cases as imported, quarts per dozen	38 0	40 0
Do. in pints, per dozen	20 0	22 0

Extra charge for examination and repacking, Rs. 2 per case.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING, & CO.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Her Title of Honour, by Holme Lee	6	12
Lady Susan, by Jane Austen, with a Memoir	3	12
Pope's Text Book of Indian History	5	8
Canoe Travelling: Log of a Cruise on the Baltic, by Baden Powell	3	12
The Wheel of the Law, or Buddhism illustrated from Siamese Sources, by the modern Buddhist, with a Life of Buddha, by H. Alabaster	8	12
Greener's Modern Breech Loader, Sporting and Military	4	12
Nassau W. Senior's Journals in France and Italy, 1848 to 1852, 2 vols	15	0
Inside Paris during the Siege, by an Oxford Graduate	4	12
Trollope's He knew he was Right, cheap edition	2	0
Do. Phineas Finn, cheap edition	2	0
Do. Lotta Schmidt, cheap edition	2	0
Gilbert on Banking, new edition	10	0
Ancient Classics for English Readers—Cicero	1	8
Bridge's Gunners' Pocket Book	1	0
Hamilton's French Dictionary, 2 vols. 8vo.	15	0
Frank Fairlegh, new illustrated edition	3	12
Lady Wedderburn's Wish, by James Grant	1	4
A Rent in a Cloud, by Charles Lever	1	4
All the Year Round, vol. Jan. to June 1871	3	8
Lever's Tom Burke, cheap illustrated edition	3	12
Simpson's Obstetric Works	11	4
Beeton's Dictionary of Natural History	4	12
Scraps of Knowledge for Children	2	4
Calcutta Review, July	5	8
Erckmann-Chatrian's Story of a Peasant in 1789	2	4
Nature, vol. November 1870 to April 1871	6	12
Chips from an Old Block, by C. C. Clarke	1	4
Antonina, by Wilkie Collins	1	4
Fenton's Quest, by Miss Braddon	1	4
Cassell's Technical Series, Model Drawing	2	0
Do. do. Practical Perspective	2	4
Do. do. Drawing for Machinists	3	0
Hallam's History of England, cheap edition	3	12
Do. Middle Ages, cheap edition	3	12
Once a Week, vol. Jan. to June 1871	3	12
Ranking's Abstract of Medicine, Jan. to June	4	0
Aveling's Carpentry and Joinery	1	8
Killed at Saarbruck	0	10
Nesfield's Specimens of Mediæval Architecture	20	0
Carlyle's French Revolution, 3 vols., cheap edition	3	12
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide, July	2	4
Trollope's Vicar of Bullhampton, cheap edition	3	12
Norton's Old Sir Douglas, cheap edition	1	8
Whymper's Scrambles among the Alps, 1860-69	13	4
Stowe's Pink and White Tyranny	2	4
Tytler's Heroines in Obscurity	3	4
Richardson's Englishman's House	4	12
Burgh on the Condensation of Steam	15	12
Weightman on the Law of Marriage	5	12
Maine's Village Communities	5	12
The Campaign of 1870-71, from the *Times*	6	12
Lays of Ind, Second Edition	2	0
The New Bible Commentary, called the Speaker's Commentary, by Writers appointed by sanction of a Committee of Bishops, Vol. I.	18	12
Disraeli's Alroy, New Edition	3	12
Guesses at Truth, New Edition	3	0
Max Müller's Science of Language, 2 Vols., New Edition	10	0
Tredgold's Carpentry, New Edition, by Hurst	11	4
Napoleon III. from Caricatures of the past 30 years	4	12
Robinson's Fall of Metz	11	4
Sterne's Uncle Toby	1	8
Molesworth's Engineering Formulæ, New Edition	3	12
Eden's Nile without a Dragoman	4	12
More Happy Thoughts, by F. C. Burnand	1	8
Davidson's Concise Precedent in Conveyancing, 8th Edition, 1871	10	0
The Cousin from India, by G. M. Craik	2	8
Wilson's (Prof. H. H.) Select Specimens from the Theatre of the Hindus, 2 vols	15	0
Spence's Lectures on Surgery, 2 vols	26	4
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Farrar's Hulsean Lectures, 1870—Witness of History to Christ	3	4
West's Nervous Disorders of Children	3	4
Cameos from English History	3	4
Mutiny Act, 1871	2	8
Cunningham's Ancient Geography of India. Vol. 1	17	8
Annual Register, 1871	11	4
Gilmore's Hunters' Adventures	9	8
Elphinstone's Practice of Conveyancing	6	12
Crooke's Chemical Analysis	7	12
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Elliott's Experiences of a Planter in the Jungles of Mysore. 2 vols	15	0
Wilson's Vishnu Purana. Vol. 5	8	0
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Armour's Iron and Heat, Beams, Pillars and Iron Smelting	2	4
Dutton's Streets and Lanes of a Great City	2	4
Temples, Tombs, and Monuments of Greece	1	8
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Work done under the Red Cross; Notes of an Ambulance Surgeon	4	12
Burke's Landed Gentry, 2 vols	49	0
Clark and Sabine's Electrical Table, and Formulæ	7	12
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St. Paul's Magazine, vol. 7	4	12
Capt. Bingham's Journal of the Siege of Paris	6	12
Elwin's Pope. Vols. 1, 3, 6, 7, each	6	12
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Dobell's Report on the Progress of Medicine	11	4
Bulwer Lytton's King Arthur. Morocco	10	0
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E. H. Bickersteth's Two Brothers, and other Poems	3	12
Morris's Earthly Paradise. Vols. 3 and 4, each	7	8
Forsyth's Novelists and Writers of the 18th Century	6	12
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Froude's History of England. New edition, 12 vols	45	0
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Transactions of Social Science Association, 1870	7	8
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Occasional Papers. By author of "Harvest of a quiet Eye"	4	8

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PIER COMPANY, (Limited).

To be registered under "The Indian Companies' Act 1866."

Capital 40 Lacs, in 4,000 Shares of Rs. 1,000 each.
First Issue 30 Lacs, in 3,000 Shares of Rs. 1,000 each.
Deposit on application Rs. 100 per share, and Rs. 400 on allotment, the balance of Rs. 500 per share to be payable on the 30th December next.

Prospectuses and Forms of Applications for Shares may be obtained at the Office of SIR CHARLES FORBES and Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS IN THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.

AS it now appears certain that the ALBERT RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME will not be CARRIED OUT, we would again remind POLICYHOLDERS in that Company that we are prepared to accept their LIVES on the most favourable terms.

For example:—A person who assured in India with the Albert in a Civil Capacity at the age of 30 for Rs. 1,000, paying an Annual Premium of Rs. 40, may, if now aged 39, obtain a Non-participating Policy for Rs. 1,000 at the same Premium. If now aged 50, he will have to pay a yearly Premium of Rs 53-14, and will be entitled to a claim on the Albert for the value of the additional Premium of Rs. 13-14.

For the Directors of the
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Office of the Secretaries on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of declaring an INTERIM DIVIDEND.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THIS DAY until THURSDAY the 10th instant.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Church Lane, 2nd August 1871.

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY (Ld.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COLABA PRESS COMPANY (Limited) will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 10th August 1871, at 3 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to 30th June 1871, and to declare a Dividend.
2. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.
3. To appoint Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, and to consider any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
For the London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited),
A. E. ASHLEY, Joint Manager,
Bombay, 1st August 1871. Secretaries.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from THIS DATE to 10th AUGUST 1871.

NOTICE.

We regret to have to announce that, in consequence of advice received from our

COBLENTZ AGENCY,

of the

FAILURE OF LAST YEAR'S VINTAGE,

we cannot guarantee to supply

GERMAN VINTAGE WINES

at our present quotations for any length of time.

On an advance being made, it will be duly advertised in the local journals.

PAYNE & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April, 1871.

WITH reference to the NOTICE dated the 27th day of March 1871, signed by HEERBAI, widow of the late Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, warning the Tenants of certain immoveable property in Bombay, alleged by her to be the property of the said RAHIMBHOY ALLOOBHOY, and the persons holding property of the said Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, or indebted to him from making any payments or parting with any property without the consent of her, the sole widow and representative of the said Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, WE, the undersigned, GOREBAI, widow of Alloo Paroo, the mother of the said Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, and RAHIMUTBAI, the daughter of the said Alloo Paroo and sister of the said Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, hereby give NOTICE unto all concerned, that the said Heerbai, the widow of the said Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, has no right or interest in the property [illegible] Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, [illegible] to publish the Notice above referred to, [illegible] persons paying any regard to such Notice will do so at his or their own risk [illegible] 1871.

The O mark of GOREBAI, widow of Alloo Paroo.
The mark of RAHIMUTBAI, the daughter of Alloo Paroo.

RE PETER STURROCK, Deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866, of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all PERSONS being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having CLAIMS upon, or against, the ESTATE of PETER STURROCK, formerly an Engineer, in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company's Service, but late of No. 3, Queen's Crescent, Waverly Park, Newington, Edinburgh, deceased, who died at Mummar, in the Presidency of Bombay, on the 1st day of September 1869, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of whose personal ESTATE and EFFECTS (with mutual Trust Disposition or Deed of Settlement annexed, being the last Will and Testament of said deceased, were on the 5th day of July 1871 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to ROBERT McLEAN McLEAN, an Assistant in the FIRM of Messrs. SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Merchants, and the Constituted Attorney of JANE COWAN or STURROCK, JAMES MARSHALL, JOHN STURROCK, Junior, and JOHN COWAN, four of the Trustees and Executors named in the said mutual Trust Disposition or Deed of Settlement of the said PETER STURROCK, deceased), are required, on or before the 9th day of August 1871, to send to Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE, and LANGLEY, Proctors for the said Administrator, the particulars of their Claim upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said Deceased to the said Trustees and Executors as aforesaid, having regard to the claims of which he shall then have Notice. All persons indebted to the said Estate or having property of the Deceased in their hands are hereby required forthwith to pay or account for said debts or property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 8th day of July 1871.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY, Proctors.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

PHOTOGRAPHIC REQUISITES.

BULL & Co. have just received a consignment of CHEMICALS prepared expressly for the PHOTOGRAPHIC ART.

BEST ALBUMINIZED PAPER.
NITRILATE OF SILVER, in 1 oz. Tubes.
GLACIAL ACETIC ACID (solid at 50°).
PYROGALLIC ACID, in 1 oz. coloured Bottles.
CITRIC ACID, in 4 oz. Bottles.
IODIDE OF POTASSIUM, in 1 oz. stoppered Bottles.
BROMIDE OF CADMIUM.
IODIDE OF CADMIUM,
CHLORIDE OF GOLD, 15 gr. Tubes.
NEGATIVE COLLODION (Thomas's).
Do. VARNISH (Do.)
HYPOSULPHITE OF SODA, in 1 and 2 lb. Bottles.
PROTOSULPH IRON, in 1 lb. Bottles.
LITMUS TEST PAPER BOOKS, Red and Blue.
ARGENTOMETERS (for testing Silver Solutions).
&c. &c. &c.

LAMPS.

	Cash.	Credit.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Tucker's Solar Lamp (complete)	10 0	12 0
Ditto Wall Lamps do	4 0	5 0

THE RAILWAY READING LAMP.

(Shuts up) used with Candles	6 0	7 0

LANTERNS.

Hand Lantern with plate Glass and Patent Reflector.	4 0	5 0

THE LOVERS' LAMP.

The cleanest, cheapest, and best Night light, with box of wicks	3 14	4 8

CHUBB AND SONS' JAPANNED CASH, DEED, AND DESPATCH BOXES.

Cash Boxes (duplicate keys) from	14 upwards.
Deed, Despatch, &c. do. ,,	22 upwards.

RAIN GAUGES.

With 5 inch Copper Funnel and Graduated Measure.	12 0	14 0

FRESH DORSET BUTTER.

Received Overland.

In Tins of 1 lb.	1 4	1 8
Do. 2 lbs.	2 6	2 14

OX TONGUES.

In Canvas, each	3 12	4 4

HERRINGS.

(By Moir.)

Superior Red Herrings, in 6 lbs. Tins	2 0	2 4

BASS' PALE ALE.

Bottled by Stone, qts. per doz	5 12	6 8
Do. do. pts. per doz.	3 12	4 4

STOUT.

Guinness's Stout, pts. per doz.	3 12	4 4

COMMAN'S TOOTH PASTE.

Comman's Areca Nut Tooth Paste, 2s. size	1 4	1 8

BULL AND COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.

Beg to inform their Constituents that they have REMOVED their BUSINESS to

22, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,

NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.,

BY APPOINTMENT

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

Will continue to SELL at the following LOW RATES to insure a speedy Sale.

		Rs. a.
HOSIERY	Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose, per doz	10 0
	Fine Mixed Colours	11 0
	Fine Fancy Stripes	14 0
	Fine Super Colours	16 0
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Half Hose, per doz	16 0
	Fine Super Merino	16 0
	Knickerbockers, Ribbed, per pair	4 0
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ dozen for	20 0
	Fine Super India Gauze	26 0
SHIRTS	Badham's India Cloth, six for	36 0
	Badham's Silk and Wool, six for	50 0
	Badham's Pure All Wool, six for	48 0
	Badham's French Cambric, six for	27 8
	Badham's White Zephyr Shirts, six for	30 0
COLLARS	Shakespeare, per doz	6 8
	Dux, per doz	6 8
	West End, per doz	6 8
	Pall Mall, per doz.	6 8
SLEEPING SUITS	Badham's Oxford Cloth	11 0
	Badham's Pure All Wool	18 0
	Badham's Silk and Wool	18 0
	Badham's Spun Silk	22 0
OVERLAND SUITS	Badham's Blue Serge Suits	30 0
	Badham's Overland Suit	20 0
	Badham's Travelling Suit	20 0
HATS	Lincoln and Bennett's Black Velvet Hats	14 0
	Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell	10 0
	Ellwood's Drab Shell	5 8
	Black Felt [illegible]	5 8
	Black Felt Worthing	6 8
	Black Felt Derby	6 8
	Black Felt Cantab	6 8
	Drab Felt Cantab	6 8
HELMETS	Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps	18 0
	White Helmets, for Civilians	16 8
	White Hunting Hats, Badham's	14 0
BRACES	Best Indiarubber	2 0
	Best Clarence	2 0
	Best Cantab	2 0
SCARFS	Duke of Edinburgh	2 12
	The Campbell Bow	1 4
	The Windsor's	2 8
	The Romal "Satin"	2 12
TIES	Black Eglinton	1 8
	Black Tom Thumb	1 4
	Coloured Eglinton	1 8
	Coloured Tom Thumb	1 4
	White Dress Ties	0 8
HANDKERCHIEFS	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz.	5 0
	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, Colored Borders	5 0
	Fine Irish Cambric	10 0
HOUSEHOLD LINEN	Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single.)	
JEWELLERY	Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.	
TRUNKS, &c.	Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Rugs, Straps, Bags, &c.	

BADHAM AND CO.

A. ALLAN,
17, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED, in time for the MONSOONS, a variety of FANCY TWEEDS, all thoroughly shrunk, which will be sold at the following REDUCTIONS:—

Fancy Tweed Coats, ewest style	Rs. 12 8	Rs. 20
Ditto Trousers, warranted to fit	8 8	
Ditto Superior Quality		25
Fancy Silk mixed Coats, double breasted	18 8	30
Ditto Trousers, to fit comfortably	12 8	
Fancy Colored Washing Material for Coats and Trousers		16
Cotton and all-Wool Sleeping Suits		10 to 18
Winsey, all-Wool, and Silk and Wool Shirts		5 to 9

HOSIERY.—English made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woollen Hose, Merino and Wool Under-Shirts.

REQUISITES FOR TRAVELLERS.

Solid Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus and Hat Boxes.
New Pattern Scotch Plaids and Balmoral Bonnets.
Coupling Straps, Railway Wrappers, and Tweed Caps.
Hats, Caps, and Helmets of every description.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATER-PROOF SUITS,

Made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

Drab Suit, Rs. 30; Black Suit, Rs. 25.

P.S.—Send height and size of Chest for Suits.

LANCASTER'S PATENT WROUGHT IRON TRUSS for Flat Roofs and Small Bridges to carry 6 tons distributed. These Trusses can be placed 5 feet apart to carry an ordinary Roof of 120 lbs. to the square foot. For plans and particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for L.P.W.I.T.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

Having become the Proprietors of these Works, we are prepared to undertake the execution of all description of IRON WORKS, CASTINGS, &c.

Estimates will be given, on application to Mr. Ed. ROBSON, on the premises, or by letter to our Offices, in Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Carbonell's SHERRY, at	Rs. 30	per dozen.
M. P. Guimaraens' SHERRY	20	,,
Do. Old Pale Dry	28	,,
CLARET	14	,,
Do. Superior	26	,,
J. Sandbach & Son's SHERRY	24	,,
Wauchope Moodie and Hope's SHERRY	24	,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

KINLOCH'S

VIRGIN SHERRY

Has not yet been matched as a pure, delicate, and cheap Dinner Wine.

Rs. 21; Discount 5 per cent. on 6 dozens.

KINLOCH'S

AMONTILLADO

Has an indescribable softness and body, and is a Standard Wine among Connoisseurs.

Rs. 32; Discount 5 per cent. on 3 dozens.

AGENTS:
D. S. KEMP & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

N.B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

CHAMPAGNES (Dry), Rs. *32, 39, 44, and 50 per dozen single Magnums and double Magnums and Half Pints.
SPARKLING MOSELLES, Rs. * 32, 34, and * 39 per dozen.
SPARKLING HOCKS, Rs. 32 and 40 per dozen.
SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red and White, Rs. 36 per dozen.
STILL HOCKS, Rs. * 15, 18, 20, 21, 22, 26, 34 and 36 per dozen.
STILL MOSELLES, Rs. 20, 23, and 27 per dozen.
STEIN WEIN, in original flagons, Rs. 24 per dozen.
CLARETS, light Breakfast Wines, Rs. 10 and 13 per dozen.
CLARETS, Dinner Wines, Rs. 15, 18, and 20 per dozen.
CLARETS, after Dinner, full-bodied, Rs. 20, 26, and 28 per doz.
SHERRIES, Rs. 18, 22, 24, 27, 29, and 30 per dozen.
AMONTILLADO, Rs. 30 per dozen.
MANZANILLA (very dry), Rs. 32 per dozen.
VINO PUERO (delicate and choice), Rs. 32.
PORTS, Rs. 16, 21, and 27.
CHABLIS, Rs. 16 per dozen.
SAUTERNES, Rs. 18 and 24 per dozen.
BUCELLAS, Rs. 18 and 22 per dozen.
TENT WINE, Rs. 32 (for Communion).
BRANDIES, Rs. 24, 29, and 36 per dozen.
SUNDRY SPIRITS—OLD TOM, UNSWEETENED GIN, HOLLANDS, WHISKEY (SCOTCH and IRISH), JAMAICA RUM, &c.
LIQUEURS—CURACOA, MARASCHINO, NOYEAU, Cherry Brandy, Ginger Wine, Orange and Angostura Bitters, &c.
BEER—Stone's Bottling, Quarts and Pints.
Do. Our Extra Gravity, Quarts, Pints, and Imperial Pints.
Do. In Hhds., containing 54 Gallons.

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

HOGSHEADS.

BASS'S BEER.

FIRST SHIPMENT OF THE

NEW SEASON'S BEER,

Just landed, in prime condition. The present batch is quite equal to former shipments.

CREDIT RATES AND DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, AND POONA.

GILL AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1795.

LONDON ......37, Crutched Friars, Mark Lane,
BOMBAY ......Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA ...Government Place.

GILL & Co. beg to request the attention of the Public to the undermentioned LIST of their WINES and SPIRITS, which, for quality, cannot be surpassed, and on trial will be found to merit the high opinion formed of them in the Bengal Presidency.

Traders will be dealt with on their usual wholesale terms. Quotations in Rupees per dozen, good delivery (being London prices with charges added).

CHAMPAGNES—Rs. 39, 43, 49. Half pints 13.
SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK—Rs. 35.
SHERRIES—Rs. 19, 24, 29, 31, 32.
PORTS—Rs. 23, 31.
STILL MOSELLES—Rs. 20, 27.
STEIN WEIN—Rs. 32.
STILL HOCKS—Rs. 16, 21, 29, 31, 33, 37.
CLARETS—Rs. 5, 11, 13, 15, 19, 25, 29, 42.
RED BURGUNDY—Rs. 16, 18.
CHABLIS—Rs. 16. SAUTERNES—Rs. 17, 25.
BRANDIES—Rs. 24, 32.
OLD TOM GIN, Rs. 13. HOLLANDS, Rs. 18. Superior OLD JAMAICA RUM, Rs. 23. SCOTCH WHISKEY, Rs. 17. DUTCH LIQUEURS.

The above are Cash quotations.

The Wines are packed in cases of 1 dozen quarts and 2 dozen pints; sample bottles may, however, be had.

We regret we have been obliged, by the effects of the late Continental War, to advance the price of our Champagnes. The quotations will be as above from this date.

CUTLER PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS TO THE QUEEN AND PRINCE OF WALES,
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS, &c., &c.

London Houses:
MARK LANE, CITY, AND COCKSPUR STREET, STRAND.

ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE IN 1815, AND IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

REPRESENTATIVES AND AGENTS IN EVERY PART OF THE WORLD IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR LONDON AND BORDEAUX HOUSES.

C. P. & Co. have the pleasure of submitting a Revised Abstract of their well known BRANDS of WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

DRY CHAMPAGNES—	Rs. 40*†, Rs. 36*, Rs. 30*.
Ditto MAGNUMS—	Rs. 80.
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE—	Rs. 36*, Rs. 40*.
SHERRIES—Rs. 16, Rs. 19, Rs. 22, Rs. 23, Rs. 24, Rs. 28, Rs. 33. Rs. 38.	
PORTS—	Rs. 18*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30, Rs. 36.
BREAKFAST CLARETS—	Rs. 10-8, Rs. 13-8.
DINNER CLARETS—	Rs. 15-8*, Rs. 17*, Rs. 19*.
AFTER-DINNER CLARETS—	Rs. 22-8*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30*.

CHAMBERTIN—	Rs. 32*.	MACON—	Rs. 21.
NUITS—	Rs. 26.	CHABLIS—	26*.
BRAUNBERGER—	Rs. 25-8*.	FORSTER TRAMINER	Rs. 34.
JOHANNISBERGER—	42*.	RUDESHEIMER—	Rs. 27*.
MARCOBRUNER—	Rs. 34.	HOCHHEIMER—	Rs. 24*.
COGNAC—		Rs. 25, Rs. 29, Rs. 33.	
WHISKEY—Rs. 21-8, Rs. 23-8.		RUM—Rs. 22-8.	
OLD TOM—Rs. 21-8.		GENEVA—Rs. 19	
LIQUEURS—Rs. 30*, Rs. 40*.		BITTERS—Rs. 20.	
MARSALA—Rs. 16.		MADEIRA—Rs. 36.	

The above described comprise all the most approved styles of Wines and Spirits for tropical consumption—from dry to very dry, nutty and full pale to light gold,—every taste being provided for. Wines marked (*) are also kept in stock *in pints*. Those marked (†) shortly to arrive.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by themselves.
GUINNESS'S STOUT, by Messrs. Moline & Co., to arrive.

TERMS.

Three months' Credit allowed on satisfactory references being afforded: liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptionally liberal terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c., shipped to Merchant's Brand if desired.

Club, Mess, Ball, and Steam-ship Store Contracts entered into. Full particulars and detailed descriptive price lists to be obtained at our Offices,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

CLARET,

By Th. Biche Latour, of Bordeaux.

			Rs. a.
MEDOC VIEUX, Breakfast Wine	per doz.	qts.	10 0
Do do	do	pts.	6 0
PAUILLAC, superior quality	do	qts.	12 0
Do do	do	pts.	6 8
MARGAUX, a very good Dinner Wine	do	qts.	16 0
CHATEAU LEOVILLE	do	qts.	16 0
ST. JULIEN	do	qts.	18 0

Sole Importer in Bombay, J. NEUBERG.

BURGUNDIES,

By J. Poidevin Pere, of Beaune.

		Rs.
MONTRACHET, 1862	per doz. qts.	48
CHEVALIER MONTRACHET, 1864	,,	42
CARTON	,,	36
POMMARD	,,	28
SAVIGNY	,,	25
BEAUNE	,,	18
Do	pts.	10

Sole Importer in Bombay, J. NEUBERG.

GERMAN WINES,

By H. & G. Hirsch, of Mayence on the Rhine.

STILL HOCK.

		Rs.
HOCHHEIMER	per doz. qts.	26
Do	,,	48
MARCOBRUNNER	,,	41
NEROBERGER	,,	38
LIEBFRAUMILCH	,,	35
RAUENTHALER	,,	34
RUDESHEIMER	,,	26
OPPENHEIMER	,,	21

Sole Agent in Bombay, J. NEUBERG.

SPARKLING MOSELLE.

NONPAREIL	per doz. qts.	Rs. 28
Do	pts.	,, 15

J. NEUBERG

BASS' BEER,
BOTTLED BY
CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.
Quarts, Rs. 5-12; Pints, Rs. 3-12.

NOTICES.

POONA SEASON.

PIANOFORTES for HIRE, for the POONA SEASON, on reasonable terms. Terms may be ascertained on application.

SOUNDY AND CO.,
MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED WARE.

NEWEST DESIGNS.

SOUNDY & Co. have just received a large selection of ELECTRO PLATED WARE of the newest designs and patterns, which they now offer to the public at the following prices, with the further inducement of TWENTY PER CENT. DISCOUNT on all Orders accompanied with CASH.

Catalogues with detailed descriptions sent Post free.

	Rs.	Rs.
BISCUIT BOXES	35 to	40
ICE PALLS	30	
ICE TONGS	5	8
ICE PITCHERS	22	25
BUTTER POTS	10	35
BUTTER KNIVES, Mother-o'-Pearl Handles	2	4
SALT CELLARS, per pair	8	15
SALT CELLARS, in cases, sets of 4 and 6	25	35
MUSTARD POTS	6	8
MUFFINEERS, per set	8	15
MUFFINEERS, for Presentation, in case	35	
MUFFINEERS, singly	4	
TOAST RACKS	8	25
BREAKFAST AND DINNER FRAMES	10	20
CRUET STANDS	20	30
BREAKFAST or SIDE DISHES, set of four	250	350
CUTLET or BEEFSTEAK DISHES	45	
FISH CARVERS, per pair	20	45
DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS, in cases, per doz.	40	75
TANKARDS	15	45
DRINKING CUPS	25	65
PINT MUGS	10	12
EGG CUPS and TOAST RACKS, combined	20	35
EGG STEAM BOILER	8	20

SOUNDY AND CO.,
2 & 3, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

AMATEUR NIGGER MINSTREL BANDS.

SOUNDY AND CO., BOMBAY,

HAVE on hand a large Stock of INSTRUMENTS for Amateurs, Christy Minstrel, and other Bands.

	Rs.	Rs.
VIOLINS, of the best models, with 2 Bows, in case, complete, from	28 to	60
BANJOS, full size, Kentucky shape, with Pegs, 7 Strings, best make	15	20
BANJOS, superior finished, 7 Strings, Machine Head, fitted in a case, complete	35	40
PICCOLO BANJOS, newly introduced into Minstrel Bands, a very effective Instrument, and well adapted for Solos	10	15
All the Banjos have Brass Rings and Brass Screw Adjustment to tighten the skin, and are all made expressly to order.		
ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS, with 20 Keys, in wood lock and key box	15	0
BARITONE CELESTIAL CONCERTINAS, with 20 Keys, Double Notes, in wood box with lock and key	15	20
GUITARS, of superior tone, with Machine Head, in cloth lined case, very strongly made	30	75
TAMBOURINES, of best make, Brass Screw Fittings	7	10
NIGGER TAMBOURINES, exceedingly strong, same as used by professionals, 9, 10, 11, and 12 inch	3	5
BONES, [illegible] per Set		
CLAPPERS, [illegible]		
CASTANETS, [illegible]		
TRIANGLES, [illegible]		
TAMBOURINE [illegible] DRUMS [illegible]		
FIFES, PICCOLOS, and FLUTES, [illegible]		
PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, [illegible]		
BAND INSTRUMENTS, from the best Manufacturers.		

Illustrated and detailed Priced Lists sent free, by post, on application.

SOUNDY & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited, are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, BYCULLA,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA.

MRS. LAKE has just received "Overland," per P. and O. Co.'s s.s. INDUS, A CHOICE SELECTION of MILLINERY, &c., For the POONA SEASON, consisting of—

Bonnets, Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Hair Chignons in every shade, Frisettes, Pads, &c.

Silks, Satins, Reps, Prints, Cambrics, Velveteen, Black Velvet, &c.

Ball Dresses in great variety, Camisoles, Lace sets, Mantles, Velveteen Jacquettes, Ball Room Fans, Lace Tunics, and Flounces and Corsets of best manufacture.

LADIES' BEST KID GLOVES.

EVERY REQUISITE FOR WEDDINGS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' CLOTHING, &c., &c.

THE GOODS WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK AT POONA.

Wedding and Mourning Orders carefully attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance for Payment in Bombay.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

Bombay, 12th July 1871.

PURE COCOANUT OIL
FOR THE HAIR,
Thoroughly deprived of odour, and then perfumed.
Per Bottle, Rs. 3.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE
Restores Hair to its pristine vigour.
Used daily it is a delightful toilet requisite.
Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 & Rs. 2-8.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.
The only Essence of Meat which Invalids can touch.—D. S. K. & Co.'s own preparation.
Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8, Rs. 3, & Rs. 5.

D. S. KEMP & CO.'S PREPARATION OF
KOUSSO.

D. S. KEMP & Co. have at length overcome the difficulty that has always been found in exhibiting the above valuable Remedy for Tapeworm. Their Preparation resembles a Syrup; it may be given to Infants or Adults; the effect is thorough and at the same time painless.

Per Bottle, Rs. 3 & Rs. 5.

TASTELESS APERIENT ESSENCE,
The new preparation of Senna, for Children and Delicate Persons,
Per Bottle Rs. 1-8.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE,
AN ESSENCE FOR CLARET CUP,
AND OF DAILY UTILITY TO THE EPICURE.
Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

					Cash Rates per Share.
				Agra Bank	98
			p.ct	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
			p.ct	Ditto of Bombay New	637½
		100	5 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	182½
		all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,400
	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	270
0,000	250	all	10 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	380 nl.
0,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
7,000	250	125	nil	National Bank of India	101
0,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500¼

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	Rs 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,660
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	146
750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	925
4,000	2,000	1,450	Nil	Port Canning	390

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£20	18.3.0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	240 x d.
£20	19.1.0	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
£20	13.10.2	do.	Do.	
£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
£10	19.5.0	do.	Do. New Shares	225

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,200
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	990
250	3,500	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	430
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,650
200	1,000		265do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,390
200	500	all	60do.	Do. New	600
500	1,850	all	Nil.	Colaba Press Co.	6,500
350	4,000	all	Nil.	East India Press Co.	3,500
150	5,000	all	300	Fort Press Co.	10,500
300	2,000	1,800		Framji Cowasji Press	1,010
200	4,000	6,000	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,850
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co.	1,175
300	5,000	2,000	10 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,100
2,000	500	350	35 ps	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	605
120	2,500	all	350	Prince of Wales Press	2,675
225	2,000	1,000	Nil.	Victoria Press, Madras	900
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,050
100	1,500			Carwar Company	810

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	2,375	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	32

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10½d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11½d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11½d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100 Par
Do.	60 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100
China	60 Do. do.	226

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-11
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-12
Carolas	,,	290
Maxican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	111
Gold Leaf	,,	13-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	17-2
Australian Gold	,,	17-2

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	114½
Five per cent	106½
Four per cent.	100
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent Debenture Loan 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	108½
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	115
Do. Do. Market Rate	115
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	93¾

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 5.

Pemberton, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave from Malligaum.

Roberts, Captain, Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, from Kirkee.

Wilson, Lieutenant, 20th Madras N. I., on leave, from Seetabuldee.

DEPARTURE.—AUGUST 5.

Welch, Lieutenant, 13th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Surat.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Madras, 25th July 1871.

The following officers are detailed for duty with their Regimental Depots, and will proceed to England during the ensuing cold season, doing duty with troops on the voyage:—

Captain H. A. Robinson, 16th Lancers; Captain J. Groves, 18th Hussars; Captain J. Whitton and Lieutenant J. Dunbar, 1st Battalion 21st Foot; Captain M. Thunder, Lieutenant F. Packman and Lieutenant J. N. Tew, 2nd Battalion 21st Foot; Captain E. H. B. Sawbridge, Captain S. Church and Lieutenant T. Rainforth, 2nd Battalion 24th Foot; Captain C. C. Willoughby, 3rd Battalion 60th Rifles; Captain E. LeB. Butler and Lieutenant H. L. Brett, 76th Foot.

General Officers Commanding Division and Districts will avail themselves of the Services of the above officers for duty with invalids and time-expired men proceeding to the ports of embarkation.

The following extract from the "London Gazette," dated 27th June 1871, is re-published:—

* * *

Cavalry Depot—Quartermaster Henry Woods, from 18th Hussars to be Quartermaster. Dated 28th June 1871.

Head Quarters, Madras, 26th July 1871.

Sergeant-Major Mathews, 34th Light Infantry, is appointed Rest-house Superintendent at Beypore.

Leave of absence:—

Staff Corps—Lieutenant-Colonel W. Boardman, doing general duty at Cannanore, from 13th July 1871, or date of departure—Madras S C, to appear before a medical board.

10th Foot—Ensign W. H. Sim, 2nd Battalion, from 1st July to 31st October 1871—Madras and Neilgherries, private affairs.

79th Highlanders—Major, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, G. M. Miller, from 15th August to 15th September 1871, in extension of privilege leave—Banglore, on private affairs.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—5TH AUGUST.

London	Cotton	£2 10s.
	Cases	£2 15s.
	Seeds	£2 10s.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£1 5s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton Coffee	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
Overland Steamers		£3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		No steamer.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per on
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 19 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
5	David Malcolm	Martin	Put back from sea.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Scotland	Taylor	Moulmein.
	Flying Venus	Logan	Liverpool.
	Evening Star	Flavsend	Calcutta.
	Stornoway	Short	Liverpool.
	India (s)	Turner	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
2	Historian (s)	Tutton	Hongkong, July 16.
	John Peacock	Finlay	Greenock, April 7.
3	Schleswig Bride	[illegible]	Bombay, July 15.

DAILY IMPORTS.—5TH AUGUST.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Anu Millicent, 25 iron anchors, S S Narelwalla.

FROM LONDON.

Callirhoe, 500 cases old tom, E Rustomjee Mody; 80 casks beer, S Rustomjee; 25 iron anchors, S S Narelwalla.

Whiteadder, 87 packages iron gas tube.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Nouvelle Pallas, 2 cases medicine, the L A & A Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—5TH AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Millwall, 50 bales cotton, C Nensee; 70 bales cotton, C Ludha; 70 bales cotton, L Ramdayal; 28 bales cotton, and 2 bales wool, V Vurria.

Clara, 259 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 160 bales cotton, S Narrondass; 51 bales cotton, Merwanjee & Co.

Khedive (s), 46 bales cotton, E Sorabjee; 66 bales cotton, N Lallj e; 45 bales cotton, H Soonderdass; 50 bales cotton, N Chutrashaw; 45 bales cotton, K Nansee; 140 bales cotton, D Samjee; 100 bales cotton, S Mooljee; 11 bales cotton, A Blascheck & Co.; 140 bales cotton, H Bomanjee, Touche & Co.; 29 bales cotton.

FOR LONDON.

Baroda (s), 93 pieces E teeth, S Futtabhoy; 6 bundles E teeth, C Pursotum; 21 bundles E teeth, R Girdhurlal.

Khedive (s), 60 bales cotton, 22 cases ginger and 1 case wax, A Blascheck & Co; 400 bags sursee seed, S Mooljee; 9 cases lac, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Khedive (s), 250 bales cotton, K Peetamber & Co; 11 bales cotton, George Lockart & Co; 25 bales cotton, G Dwarkadass.

FOR GENOA.

Khedive (s), 401 bags ground nuts, A C Dady & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hindoostan (s), 16 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.; 247 bales cotton, J Peerbhoy.

...CATED.]

...ICES.

...ssoorie, the wife of C. J. Cooke, ...

...2nd, at No. 13, Lower Circular Road, ...e of F. A. Eagleton, of a son.

...—August 1st, at Sooni, the wife of Donald Robert...q., Madras Staff Corps, of a son.

...TTEN—August 2nd, at Barrackpore, the wife of Arthur Whitten, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WALKER—HOOGEWERF—July 31st, at Christ's Church, Trevandrum, by the Rev. J. McKee, D.D., Violante Maria Hoogewerf, to Hall Melville Walker.

DEATHS.

CRANE—August 1st, at Kidderpore, at the residence of her brother J. H. Frederick, Mrs. Anne Crane, of typhoid fever, aged 64 years.

LANE—July 28th, at Nagpore, William Bowsar, the dearly beloved son of William and Connie Lane, aged 1 year and 2 days.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1871.

So much misapprehension prevails as to both the actual amount of the Home Charges on India, and the way in which the yearly account, between England and this country, is settled, that, at the risk of wearying our readers with an oft-told tale, we propose to show once more why these charges exist, and how they are paid. A Blue Book, just published by the Government of India, gives all the details of the charges estimated to be disbursed in England, for the year 1871-72. The sum total is 10,371,200*l*. Of this amount the interest on debt comes to more than two-fifths:—

	£
Interest on India debt	60,000
Interest on Home debt	1,739,730
Dividends to Proprietors of E. I. stock	629,970
Guaranteed Interest on the Capital of Railway and other Companies in India and in England deducting net Traffic Receipts	1,856,900
Total	£ 4,286,600

With the exception of the East India stock dividends, which represent the annual interest on the price paid by this country for buying up the commercial privileges of the old East India Company, this sum merely shows what is due by India in the year 1871-72 for the investment of English capital in works, which, by largely increasing production, materially help to enrich all classes of the Indian people. The whole amount of debt, including railway capital, in English hands is not less than a hundred and twenty millions sterling, so that the average rate of interest hardly exceeds 3½ per cent., a very low rate for any country, be it subject or independent, to pay for the use of foreign capital in carrying out most useful enterprises for which there is no home capital available. Deducting interest, then, we have a balance left of £6,084,600 on account of Home Charges; but this balance must be again considerably reduced before we can ascertain the net cost of foreign dominion to India. For instance, stores of all kinds sent out from Home are estimated to cost £1,695,640. No stores are bought in England except such as India herself cannot supply; and, if this country were free to-morrow, she could not purchase the arms and other munitions of war, the ships and marine stores, the telegraph wires, etc.,—of which she would still stand in need and which the mere accident of becoming politically independent would not enable her to produce,—more cheaply anywhere else than in England. We, therefore, deduct the charges for stores, and the sum paid under treaty to Dhuleep Singh;—

	£
Balance brought down	6,084,600
DEDUCT—	
Stores	1,695,640
Dhuleep Singh's pension	19,300
	1,714,940
Net Home Charges incurred by India on account of foreign rule	£4,369,660

This statement is, we believe, thoroughly impartial and complete; and we would ask, whether, if India had actually to pay four millions odd this year in hard cash to England, this fact would justify the startling language of the tribute-mongers, who complain that foreign rule is spoiling India of her substance. The balance of the Home charges may be distributed under the following heads:—

	£
Civil Administration, including India office, Post office, Telegraph &c.	395,760
Army, Political Agencies, &c.	2,749,280
Marine	122,510
Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate allowances	797,000
Civil Furlough and Absentee allowances	165,000
Miscellaneous	140,110
	£ 4,369,660

Our money, then, the money of Indian taxpayers, is sent home to pay persons who may be thus classified:—(1) those who have served India; (2) those who are serving India; (3) those who are being trained to serve India. Now, it is of course an open question whether there may not be extravagance in the expenditure for these purposes, and whether a close and severe inquiry might not have the result of justifying considerable reductions in the charges for both the army and the civil administration at home. But this is quite another question from that which is raised by the men who are always talking of the grievous tribute imposed upon India. They contend that a drain of gold and silver or produce out of a country must do it serious damage, unless there is some corresponding return for it in money or kind. India, they declare, gets no such return. Her four or five (or, according to their statistics, twelve or fifteen) millions a year are a simple contribution to the revenues of England; and England gives her back nothing but the use of a little surplus labour which is really of no value to people at home. It is, therefore, urged that the possession of this country by England is a source of direct profit to the conquering State; and that the connexion between the two countries must be fatally injurious to the dependency unless the drain of material wealth is compensated by an influx of English capital. This analysis of the relations between the two countries has always seemed to us misleading and unjust. The English skilled labour purchased by India is not estimated at a price in the trade returns; but in a fair statement of accounts it would be necessary to set down on the credit side for England the worth of all the labour, from that of the raw recruit to that of the retired civilian or general who has a seat in Council, that is, has been, or may be usefully employed in the service of India. These home establishments, though it is of course possible that they may be maintained on too costly a scale, are in the main essential to the efficient maintenance of the only government which has in modern times been able to give to India the blessings of peace and order. If this work is done well, the loss to India of a few millions a year is repaid a thousand times. It is to no purpose to say that this drawback of the Home Charges would be saved if India had a strong native government, or capital of her own to pay for the construction of her railways with. There is much virtue, in this instance, in the "if." As a matter of fact, the country can supply neither money nor men, and is forced to borrow them from abroad. England sells, or lends them, to her at what we take to be on the whole a fair market price or rate of interest; the increase of productive wealth and trade, the rise in wages, and the steady fall in the rate of interest in India, are as sure and convincing proofs of the material gain to this country of having a strong and just government, as if the value of the hired English labour were regularly calculated in the import and export tables; and there can be no further obligation on the people of England to raise loans at their own risk to an indefinite amount in order to satisfy the demands of men, who, setting philanthropy above reason, urge that a protected State must be the loser when it merely receives, in exchange for a small portion of its capital, a supply of the labour which creates fresh capital or secures to all classes of the population the full and free enjoyment of their remaining wealth.

We have written thus far on the supposition that a large sum of money is taken by England from Indian taxpayers every year. But, as we have shown in previous articles, the "drain" is not actual but purely theoretical. "India *must not* borrow" is, according to Mr. Knight, the rule laid down by stiff-necked and narrow-minded English politicians who think the present of the payers of taxes in England is of more consequence than the future of India. But not a year passes in which India does not borrow freely; and her debt is increasing at a rate which makes one feel a little alarmed at the facility with which Mr. Seccombe boasts that he can sell any amount of new four per cent. stock quietly at par in the London money market. In the year 1869-70, for instance, the India Office created four millions of 4 per cent stock, and paid off only half a million. In the year 1870-71, nothing was paid off, but two millions and a half more were borrowed. In fact, instead of drawing on India for ten or twelve millions, the Secretary of State rarely sells drafts amounting to more than six or eight, the difference being made up chiefly by loans at home. It is by no means easy to understand clearly the remittance account between England and India, complicated as it is by the payments into the home treasury of the capital of the Indian railways. But, as whatever capital is paid in at home is necessarily withdrawn in India, payments and withdrawals on this account must in the long run balance one another, and the Secretary of State's drafts must represent from year to year the net demand of England on this country. It will be observed that the amount of those drafts does not nearly cover the whole amount of the Home Charges for interest on debt, stores, and service; and, besides, how are these drafts negotiated? They are sold in London to merchants wishing to make remittances to this country in payment for produce exported; so that they come out here in lieu of an equivalent quantity of goods or bullion. But, as we have pointed out more than once recently, the trade returns prove that, in spite of this deduction and of the gains made by foreign traders in this country and transferred home, the profits of the Indian export trade are sufficiently large to secure the return to India, in a series of years, of imports of gold, silver, and merchandize, fully equal in value to her exports. These profits, it is needless to add, are in great measure the fruits of the application of English strength, statesmanship, and capital, in the fertilization, instead of the depletion, of the resources of India.

THE charge of cheating, brought against Byramjee Nusserwanjee, Carting Agent to the B. B. & C. I. Railway, and others, was heard on Saturday before Mr. Ollivant at Surat. Mr. Austey, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley, appeared for Byramjee, the case against whom was, after a long hearing, dismissed by the magistrate. The further trial of the case against the other defendants was postponed till Thursday next.

WE hear, with some surprise, that it is probable the scheme for creating a new Port Trust for Bombay will be for the present abandoned, and that the Elphinstone property will be left under the management of Public Works officers. The land estate will, it is understood, be gradually disposed of, and the first sales are expected to take place in October. The new Municipal Bill will be brought forward at the next meeting of the Legislative Council, and pushed forward as quickly as possible.

CAPTAIN R. N. GREAM, 62nd Regiment, has been appointed to officiate as Director of Gymnastics in India, vice Local Lieutenant-Colonel Mosse, deceased.

DRAINAGE works will shortly be commenced in the town of Moorshedabad, a grant for the purpose having been provided in the local Provincial Budget.

WE ("Mofussilite") learn from Calcutta that both the prizes for a plan of the proposed municipal market have been awarded to Mr. W. Clark, the Municipal Engineer.

THERE has been another break on the Punjab line. The Jumna bridge between Juggadree and Saharunpore has given way, and the down-country mails were consequently delayed.

THE "Rangoon Mail" reports that at the last Sessions two men were sentenced to transportation for life; the one for murder, the other for committing highway robbery, or, in other words, for stealing five annas!

THE appointment of Mr. C. E. Bernard to officiate as Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue and General Departments during the absence of Mr. A. R. Thompson is published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of Wednesday.

THE Agricultural Department has requested that the sale of waste lands in the Central Provinces may be altogether suspended until further orders, as the question of the revision of the present rules is shortly to be taken in to consideration.

A REPORT has been submitted to Government showing the net profits on the several railways in Madras for the official year 1869-70, from which it appears that the profits on the Madras Railway amounted to Rs. 30,70,123, on the G. S. I. Railway to Rs. 3,00,154, and on the Carnatic Railway to Rs. 8,120.

WE learn with regret of the death of Captain J. Wright, of H. M.'s 106th Bombay Light Infantry. Ailing for some time, he died in a travelling carriage, on the banks of the Chumbul, *en route* from Gwalior to Agra. His remains were interred in the Agra cemetery, with military honours, on the evening of Tuesday.

WE see from the "Calcutta Gazette" that at the half-yearly general meeting of subscribers to the Bengal Civil Fund, held on the 26th July last, Messrs. Cockerell and Heeley have been elected managers of the fund for the remainder of the current year, in the place of the Hon'ble A. Eden, and Mr. A. M. Monteath, who have left Calcutta.

A SIMLA correspondent of a contemporary writes from Simla on the 1st inst:—"A break in the weather at last, thank goodness. The sun, after having been obscured for weeks, is absolutely visible again, thereby raising one's depressed spirits in the human barometer to gladness and gaiety. But will it continue? Aye—there's the rub."

WE are glad to learn that Mr. Khunderao Chimunrao Bedarkur, LL.B., Deputy Registrar in the Appellate Side of the High Court, has been appointed by His Highness Mulharao as one of his ministers, on a salary of two thousand rupees per month. Mr. Khunderao is a gentleman of very high ability, and such an appointment augurs well for the administration of the new Gaekwar.

THE rains and floods have much to answer for. In parts of Oudh, we learn from the "Pioneer," the damage done to the grain crops has been very serious. In Bengal the indigo crop has been partially ruined, and in Mymensingh the jute and hemp also seriously injured. The north-eastern tea-growing districts, Assam alone excepted, are complaining of too much water. Round Allahabad from the same cause the agriculturists are growing anxious.

A SOMEWHAT important decision has been given by the Government of Bengal with respect to military hospitals, which are to be used for the reception of poor Europeans not connected with the army in cases where there is no available civil hospital in a district. The Government acknowledges that such admissions are undesirable, and only allows them in cases of extreme need. But where that need exists, be the men loafers or what they may, they are received, and cared for as they ought to be.

THE Madras Military Budget Estimate for the year 1871-72, we read, has just been received by the local Government from Calcutta, precisely four months after the commencement of the official year. The total amount sanctioned for expenditure is Rs. 2,94,87,210, which is a decrease over the amount sanctioned for 1870-71 by Rs. 5,13,690. In forwarding this estimate the Government of India have requested that heads of departments be enjoined careful observance of the limits of the provision under the various items of expenditure.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Allahabad paper puts the Indian Finance Committee before us in a new light. He says:—

"The Indian Finance Committee is a great stumbling-block for the taking of furloughs in these days by the higher officials. People who have a strong desire to run home and visit the "international" would prefer to do so without being intercepted and badgered by the committee with questions on all sorts of extraneous subjects, and, as an alternative, decide to remain out here while the nuisance (*not the exhibition*) continues. I see by the last English papers that the committee had got hold of a native whose nationality it would be difficult to guess from any criterion his name affords, nor is his position in life stated; but it is amusing to see the diversity of subjects he is examined on. A lady who contemplates going home shortly, and purposes taking her ayah with her, is sadly perplexed how to keep the committee from learning the fact, as she has fears that, owing to her husband's position, the committee will be anxious to obtain her ayah's opinion on the revenue administration of the country. The lady has fears her ayah's simple answers might tend to compromise the Indian Government."

THE "Indian Mirror" still holds that the Bengalees are like the Scotch. It says—"Many of our contemporaries have indignantly contended that we Bengalees are *not* like Scotchmen; we, with our usual obstinacy—which by the way, is considerably aggravated by opposition—must persist in urging that we *do* resemble them. Besides the points of analogy we have already traced, there are certain others which are equally indisputable, though less important. Scotch children are fond of playing and walking about in the streets with bare feet. Of course they are compelled by their parents to use boots, but they take the first opportunity of putting away those troublesome appendages, and jumping and skipping in jolly style even in the dirtiest streets and in damp weather. How like Bengalee boys and girls, who in their native simplicity are quite innocent of the civilization introduced by Watts and Company! Then again take the Scotch bagpiper. His sweet music and graceful gestures surely have their parallels in the mother's music in Bengal. On the whole we are warranted in looking upon the MacNoodles and MacFoozles as our *bhai log*."

THE "Englishman" says—"We have it on good authority that Amir Khan was found guilty only on the first and third counts of the charge against him, and was acquitted on the remaining ten counts. An application was made to the additional Judge for an order under section 421 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, for suspension of the sentence pending an appeal to the High Court, but the Judge refused to grant this. From a different, but, we believe, an equally reliable source, we also hear that three out of the four assessors acquitted Amir Khan on all the counts of the indictment. The first and third counts on which the prisoner was found guilty, charge him with having abetted the waging of war against the Queen at Calcutta in September 1861 and May 1862. If he had been tried in Calcutta, both these charges would, we understand, have been barred by virtue of the law which fixes a period of three years' limitation in cases of treason."

WE ("Friend of India") are glad to state that with the sanction of Government, and at the recommendation of Lord Napier of Magdala, all action in the case of Colonel Mowbray Thomson will be suspended, pending the submission of that officer's memorial to the Secretary of State for India. The opinion of military men grows in strength that Colonel Thomson is the victim, and Lord Napier the dupe of "confidential reports," and that the head of the army could not do better than summon Colonel Thomson to Simla to see whether he resembles the private picture. Confidential reports may be all very well, and we certainly do not see how they can be dispensed with, but it is necessary to scrutinise closely the motives of the writer, since upon this point turns the reliability of the report. There are very distinguished general officers, whose censure is all the praise a noble mind would care to win, as there are generals whose slightest commendation would repay years of devotion.

LATEST FROM AUSTRALIA.

BY INDIAN TELEGRAM.

GALLE, 6TH AUGUST, 9-23 A.M.

Arrived steamer Rangoon, from Sydney 13th, Melbourne 17th, and King George's Sound 24th July.

The quartz mines at Sandhurst are yielding remarkably well. The Royal Society, Victoria, are making arrangements to despatch an expedition to the north of the continent to witness the solar eclipse in December.

In Fiji, King Thakombau his formed a Ministry four members of which are Europeans.

Coffee market dull. Sugar declined. Metals market unchanged. Rice maintained steady position. Patna quoted at £22-10 to £23.

AFGHANISTAN.

OFFER OF THE AMEER TO ABDICATE IN FAVOUR OF YACOOB KHAN.

WE yesterday received the following important items of news from Cabul:—

On Friday, 7th July, Sirdar Mahomed Yacoob Khan presented three Turkoman horses to the Ameer. His Highness was pleased to accept one, and returned the other two to him. He also sent a horse as a present to Sirdar Mahomed Ibrahim Khan, Sirdar Abdullah Khan, and Sirdar Ahmed Ali Khan. The Ameer has assigned fifteen trays of prepared food a day for the followers of Mahomed Yacoob Khan.

On 7th July, the Ameer sent Syed Noor Mahomed Shah, Shah Murd Khan, and Meer Akbar Ahmed Khan to Sirdar Mahomed Yacoob Khan, casting on Yacoob Khan the blame of "the misfortune or ruin of the family, the murder of Sirdar Futteh Mahomed Khan, his son, and other valuable officers of the army; the ruination of the kingdom, treasury, and the army;" but offering to abdicate in his favour. Sirdar Yacoob Khan replied with fresh expressions of penitence, and said he had no desire for power, but would be content if he were forgiven and allowed to remain with the Ameer. No durbar official, Sirdar, or any other person has gone to see Sirdar Mahomed Yacoob Khan since he has arrived in Cabul. It has been reported that, before his departure from Herat, Mahomed Yacoob Khan caused several men who might have been a cause of disturbance to be killed, and also, that he has left Sirdar Mahomed Surwur Khan, son of the late Sirdar Mahomed Azum Khan, at Herat.

MR. FORBES'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your paper of this morning you state, with reference to the proposal to entrust the executive power of the Municipality to a Board or Council—"Mr. Forbes's original resolution suggested the latter mode of settling the municipal controversy; but very few of the parties who voted for these resolutions approved of the proposal to place executive power in the hands of the Town Council, and Mr. Forbes himself had not a word to say in defence of this part of his scheme of reform."

In reply to the above assertion, pray allow me to quote the following from Mr. Forbes's speech of 30th June last:—

If the entire responsibility of the executive power of the Muncipality were vested in 16 chosen men, we might see a very difficult state of things in a short time in this city. I think that 16 men sitting in Council would be averse to incurring heavy liabilities without first discussing the subject thoroughly in public; and knowing the feeling and wishes of the rate-payers on the subject, I think that 16 men sitting in Council would not be disposed on frequent occasions to infringe the Act by which they hold their power. (Hear.) I think they would act with more caution than any single man is likely to do if he is invested with such very great power and become inured to wielding very great power. I think they would be better informed as to the wants and feelings and distress and state of things generally in the town, and would know how much taxation could be borne in the shape of rates, and that they would hesitate to impose more than the people could easily pay. I think, further, that it would be impossible for sixteen men sitting in Council to keep their proceedings secret and to enter upon great transactions involving large cost, and seriously affecting the finances of the town, without any body knowing anything about it, as is now the case. I think, gentlemen, that another great benefit would be derived from a Council of sixteen of our most prominent, enlightened, and best-educated men in Bombay, men whom we could point to as being the best men of business in the town, the men of the most enlarged views would be the encouragement of public spirit in Bombay. (Applause.) I think public spirit a very desirable quality to foster and encourage. (Applause) I say that if public spirit shows itself in this Bench now it is crushed. (Applause.) It is abused or scoffed at. (Applause.) And for these reasons do I propose that Bombay should in future be governed as regards its municipal affairs by a Town Council. (Applause.) I think the Town Council ought to sit with its doors open, so that the whole town may know how things are going on, and how they are governed and who governs them; we would then know whom to blame and whom to praise, and I think the more light there is thrown in upon municipal affairs the more they will prosper and the less expensive will be the administration.

--Yours, &c. MEMO.

Bombay, 4th August.

[The passage quoted by our correspondent is from Mr. Forbes's opening speech; and we repeat that, after the proposal to place executive power in the hands of a Council had been criticized, Mr. Forbes, in replying at the end of the debate, had not a word to say in its defence. All the advantages he enumerated as likely to result from the creation of an Executive Council will be secured to the town if the Council have financial power alone, and there will be no counterbalancing loss of vigour and efficiency of administration.—ED. *B. G.*]

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS FOR BOMBAY AND THE PERSIAN GULF VIA CANAL.

ON the 5th July last there was launched from the London Works, Renfrew, a spar-decked steamer of 1,400 tons, built and engined by Messrs. W. Simons and Co. She was named the Bagdad. She is the property of Messrs. Gray, Dawes, and Co., London, and will load out for Bombay and Kurrachee, and will form the first of a line of steamers running between the above ports, the Persian Gulf, and London. She will be followed by the new steamers Mesopotamia, Mecca, Shiraz, and others now building.

THE COTTON PROSPECTS IN BERAR.

THE Cotton Commissioner, Berars and Central Provinces, on Saturday sent the following telegram to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce from Oomrawuttee:—"Cotton prospects in Wurdah Valley and East Berar favourable. In West Berar about one inch of rain has fallen during the week, and prospects are better."

THE SITE FOR A PIER IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The relative merits of docks or piers for increasing the facilities of the trade of this port have already occupied so much time, and so many experienced opinions have been expressed thereon, that I feel some diffidence in placing my opinions on the subject before the public; the more so as it is possible that my ideas, although original, may not only have been entertained, but also may have been proposed without my being aware of the fact; and your correspondent "Z." comes very near to them in the suggestion contained in his letter of the other day.

There is little doubt that, apart from sanitary considerations, wet docks in a tidal harbour, such as that of Bombay, would afford the most desirable accommodation for the shipping and trade of the port, more especially if they were constructed in a locality near the centre of trade and the native town, as proposed, in fact, on the Elphinstone land estate; but the cost of their construction and maintenance would, in my humble opinion, be so great as to materially injure their utility, inasmuch as the fees which it would be required to levy to pay the necessary percentage on the capital invested and current expenses would preclude many vessels coming to the port with imperishable cargoes from using them. And a very important objection to the docks as proposed is the difficulty which will for ever be experienced in navigating the vessels a considerable distance across the tide through a narrow channel kept open only by constant "dredging," itself a very expensive operation. Piers, however, have the objection of rapid deterioration, and that the vessels laying alongside are constantly rising and falling with the tides, creating the necessity for discharging their cargoes at different heights of hoist, and in the case of storms endangering the safety of the vessels using the pier as well as the pier itself. Even in moderate weather the action of the sea on ships in this harbour laying alongside a pier would be an important consideration to both ships and pierowners, for, with only a moderate motion, a great deal of damage might occur, and when it is remembered that it would represent a constant rubbing and battering for six hours, rising from 12 to 16 feet in height and vice versa, of iron against iron in large masses, I think many of your readers will agree with what I have above stated.

But, Sir, there appears to me but little, if any, doubt that if a pier were constructed in a position in this harbour where the action of the sea is a minimum one, if this position were adjacent to the native town as well as to the European centre of trade, and if good pier accommodation could be provided at, say, one-fourth the cost of unhealthy docks in a less convenient position, not only would it be found that every desirable facility for trade was provided, but that ships would be able to avail of it without ruinous rates of fees. With this view I propose for consideration if all these would not be afforded, if the position selected for the pier was at about that portion of the harbour near the Flagstaff Shoal. The swell entering the harbour in southerly gales is diverted in its direction by the Apollo Spit, and the neighbourhood of the Flagstaff Shoal is as smooth as a millpond, or at any rate comparatively smooth, the height of the wave there not reaching by 2 feet that off the Apollo Pier. Open a wide road at the N. E. corner of the Elphinstone Circle, or a few yards beyond, running down to the foreshore between the Mint and Castle; run out a pier on piles or columns of sufficient width to admit of tramways and cart roads being laid and branching out in a fork in the shape of the letter Y, bounded at the two ends by a pier-head in the direction of the tidal current, alongside which vessels would lay and discharge or take in their cargoes; utilize Mody Bay for warehouses, and run your railway right down to the pier siding; then, sir, you would meet the requirements of the port in a sensible and an economical manner, and the trade would not have to groan and labour under the incidence of taxes which it will be necessary to levy to defray the interest on money sunk in docks, the malaria arising from which will do much to injure the health of the whole city and preclude their being used by the shipping.

The site elected by the Company for the pier now advertised in your columns appears to me to be too distant from the centres of trade. I am inclined to doubt if, in deciding on the line of pier, the direction of the tidal current has been very correctly ascertained or provided for; and I am inclined to doubt if the advantage of its being nearer England will compensate for the heavier sea that it and vessels using it will be exposed to, than if it had been placed in a more favourable locality. The fact of the pier-head being so narrow as not to allow of vessels laying alongside on the inshore and offshore sides with special arrangements may, with considerable inconvenience to the vessels using it, be overcome; but for the best interests of our trade no further delay should be allowed to occur, and we should at once have a good commodious pier near the centre of business available alike for our canal, our ocean, and our coasting trade.—I am, &c.,

TRITON.

A GYMKHANA FOR BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with much interest a letter from your correspondent "Antediluvian" in yesterday's issue of the *Bombay Gazette*, and sincerely hope it will have the desired effect of dispelling that apatheticism, if I may so call it, which seems at the present time to lurk in the energy of every sportsman in Bombay, for I have no hesitation in saying there are very many true and real genuine sportsmen in our town and island of Bombay. The cricketing season is over, as "Antediluvian" says; such a wretched one as the last was too, so the least said about that the better. My object is, if possible, to mend affairs, and make everything as jolly as can be. Now, Sir, there can be little doubt, and every sportsman knows it, that this is the right time for equestrian amusements—the ground is soft, the grass green, plenty of it also, you may almost say, "Green grow the Rushes oh,"—and what more fit place on the face of this earth (provided Jupiter Pluvius absents himself for the occasion) for gymkhana sports than our beautiful grass-grown and well-drained Esplanade, thanks for this latter advantage to our at present much-abused Municipal Commissioner. I do think that at this dreadfully dull season of the year when there is "nothing in the papers to read" but the controversy between "Z," "Sowerby," and "Humbugs," relative to the "Bombay Pier Company," and the eternal Crawford *cum* Municipality quarrel, and moreover when speculation is stagnant, cotton low, freights as bad, and merchants and others know only how just to keep their heads above water, that a little healthy excitement in the way of sport, to drive dull care away and exhilarate the spirits, would be hailed by everyone as a blessing, and "Antediluvian," if he would still agitate the desirability of a gymkhana, and get one up, would obtain for himself the reputation of the most energetic man in Bombay.

I am glad to see, and also think every true sportsman must be glad to see that there is amongst us at least one enthusiastic sportsman, who is endeavouring to start for us a Gun Club in Bombay. This gentleman, I say, deserves great credit from all of us, for it is a sport which the aristocracy in England and other countries have indulged in from the earliest times, and, not withstanding the recent article in the *Saturday Review*, put it down now who can. Who has not read with enthusiasm the great days at the Red House at Battersea, and that celebrated match that took place there on the 30th June 1829, when the following almost unparalleled shooting of pigeons took place, in a sweepstakes made on the occasion of Captain Ross leaving town for the season? The parties were Lord Ranelagh, Captain Ross, Messrs. Osbaldeston, Grant, and Shoubridge, Lord Ranelagh and Mr. Grant receiving four dead birds in advance. The match came off a tie in the fifteenth double shot between Captain Ross and Mr. Shoubridge. Captain Ross and Mr. Shoubridge then shot the tie off. Captain Ross led, and killed his three double shots in succession. Mr. Shoubridge followed with the same success. Captain Ross in his next double shot missed one bird, and Mr. Shoubridge killed both his, and was declared the winner. This was considered by all amateurs present the best shooting ever witnessed, Mr. Shoubridge having killed the unprecedented number of ten double shots out of the last eleven, and the first bird of the eleventh—making twenty-one one birds out of twenty-two—£1,000 to £100 was offered that no person could be produced to excel this performance. In the next year the Red House enclosure was again honoured with the company of the principal performers of the last match to engage in another. These were the Hon'ble Colonel Anson, Captain Ross, Messrs. Osbaldeston, and Mr. Shoubridge. At the commencement of the shooting the Hon'ble Colonel Anson and Mr. Osbaldeston were the favourites at five to four. Captain Ross made some of the most surprising double shots ever made on the ground; the distance was twenty yards with the five traps, at twenty-five double shots each; the betting was five to one, both birds being killed against both being missed. At the conclusion the numbers were—Mr. Shoubridge, twenty-seven; Captain Ross, twenty-six; the Hon'ble Colonel Anson, twenty-five; Mr. Osbaldeston, twenty-four. The betting on the next day's shooting was in favour of the Hon'ble Colonel Anson. The match was fired with shot—two matches were then shot by Captain Ross and Mr. Osbaldeston at thirty yards with the five traps at at twelve birds each. Captain Ross was the winner of both matches, having killed ten out of twelve, the shooting of which was most excellent, and gave the gentlemen great satisfaction.

Then let us at once, and without delay, get up a Gymkhana, and combine not only pigeon shooting and racing, but cricket, tilting at pegs and rings, and sports that the fair sex can be present at and appreciate, and Bombay will soon revive from the shock of the share mania, and look its own beautiful self again.

JOHN PIE.

NEWS LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, 3RD AUGUST.

FOR the last three days it has been one continuous downpour. Toads, frogs, and ducks may like it; *we* don't. These drawbacks did not, however, interfere with our visit to the 59th Theatre, which gave a performance last night, and amply repaid us for risking a ducking. The pieces selected were "Charles the Second," and "Waiting for an Omnibus." Mr. Small as the "Merry Monarch," Humphreys as "Captain Copp," and Miss Wade as "Mary," sustained their respective parts admirably. A more happy selection might have been made, we think, in the character of "Edward the Page," but, as a whole, it was a decided success. The acting of Humphreys in this, and also in the succeeding farce, would not have disgraced a London theatre. Altogether we retired well pleased with our night's dissipation.

The Examination Committee in the native languages here has suddenly assumed an aspect of unusual and ominous severity, and two unhappy candidates have been ruthlessly "plucked," having apparently caught a Tartar in the president. It is rather "hard lines" on one of the aspirants who is about to enter the matrimonial state, and whose passing was a matter of some importance. We really think under such circumstances a little touch of "the quality of mercy" would not be misplaced, and as for the president, we can only say, "How would he like it his self?" All men are not blessed with the gift of tongues (though most women are), and such should be leniently dealt with, particularly when all their future prospects in life may be affected by the successful rendering, or otherwise, of a few sentences of Hindustani.

There is some talk of a ball being given by the 15th Hussars, and when we consider the well known hospitality of the Mhow residents, we can quite understand the anxiety of that gallant corps to return their civility. There is a genial atmosphere and general sociability about Mhow, which goes far to emulate the old Indian days of lavish profusion, each vying with his neighbour in promoting the unity and good feeling which should ever exist in a military cantonment.

Something should really be done to stop the reckless driving of the natives. A few nights ago the field officer of the day, whilst going his rounds at night, was suddenly encountered by a vehicle containing three rampant Parsees, who, being *Bacchi plenis*, didn't keep a proper look-out, sent the astonished colonel and his horse spinning into a ditch, and considerably damaged his temper and pantaloons. The first (being a good-natured man) he speedily recovered; the latter were, alas! irreparable, and beyond the reach of human skill.

We understand that the Parsees were severely censured by the cantonment magistrate, that they made an ample apology, and consented to stand a new pair of "bags" for the injured colonel.

Eleven of the officers of the 15th Hussars were to have played the Indore Club at cricket yesterday morning, but the heavy rain effectually prevented it.

BOMBAY.

THE WAGHEERS.—A few days ago a number of Wagheers passed through Dwarka to a place called Burda, plundering on the way.

HINDOO HOLIDAY.—To-morrow being the Gokul Asthami holiday, the public offices, High Court, Small Cause Court, and Police Courts will be closed.

KATTYWAR.—It is stated that a monthly magazine, in Guzerathi, containing readable articles, is shortly to be started at Nowanuggur, in Kattywar.

BARODA.—According to a native contemporary the local Government has recommended His Highness Mulharao to appoint a third native minister of good English education.

HANDSOME CONTRIBUTION TO THE POOR-BOX.—The Senior Magistrate of Police acknowledges with thanks the sum of Rs. 250 from "Anonymous" for the Fort Police Court poor-box.

THE barque David Malcolm, 509 tons, Captain A. Martin, put back from sea on the 4th instant on account of her rudder being damaged. The vessel sailed on the 4th instant for Havre with a cargo of 2,654 bales of cotton.

PARSEE MATRIMONIAL COURT.—Last week an appeal was filed in the High Court against the decision of the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill in the well-known case of Ardaseer Jehanghier Framjee Banajee vs. Awabaee, his wife.

DACOITY.—We learn that on the 26th July a dacoity was committed in the villages of Chiklodra and Mundlikpore, in the Kattywar Province. In the latter village two persons were killed in the scuffle with the dacoits.

DEATH FROM A FALL.—An adjourned inquest was held on Saturday at the Coroner's office on the body of one Jenna Luckman. The jury found that the deceased's death was caused by inflammation and softening of the brain, the result of an accidental fall.

DISOBEDIENT SEAMEN.—Two European seamen of the ship Sydney Eggers were charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, on Saturday, with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in the refusal of duty, and were each sentenced to a week's rigorous imprisonment.

THE VAGRANCY ACT.—W. McLeod was charged before the Senior Magistrate on Saturday with being a vagrant and wandering about without any employment or visible means of subsistence. He was ordered to be sent to the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, Rama Hurry was charged with stealing some shells (mother of pearl) at the Carnac Bunder, the property of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. He was adjudged guilty, and sentenced to receive fifteen stripes near the place where the theft was committed.

A CONVERT.—We understand that the son of a well-known and influential native gentleman of this city was baptized at the Ambrolie Free Church after the morning service on Sunday last.—*Bombay Guardian*.

THE REPORTED RECANTATION.—An announcement was lately made of the return of a baptized Parsee to Zoroastrianism, and missionaries have been favoured with certain lectures based on that statement. We took the liberty of inquiring who this Mr. Dadabhoy Rustomjee was? when and by whom he was baptized? but no answer to these questions has reached us. We have asked a number of native Christians, but none of them seemed to have any knowledge of this gentleman. The question we now ask is, Is Mr. D. Rustomjee a myth? This seems at present to be the most reasonable conclusion.—*Id.*

EUROPEAN FEMALE VAGRANTS.—We beg to bring to the notice of Government the necessity for some provision on behalf of female European vagrants. The vagrant law is as applicable to them as to men, but there is no provision made in Bombay for the reception, care, and employment of females. There are females, Europeans and Eurasians, knocking about the bazaars, drunk whenever they can get drink, who should be taken up, kept from drink, made to work, and thus reclaimed from a life of frightful wretchedness.—*Id.*

SCINDHIA'S GIFTS TO THE GODS.—It seems that it is principally a weakness for "the god Vithoba" that has had the effect of drawing the Maharajah Scindhia from Gwalior to this presidency. To the Vithoba at Akulkote he presented a diamond necklace and other valuables worth one and a quarter lakh; to the Punderpoor deities he gave a quarter lakh; and to 8,000 Brahmins he gave sweetmeats and a rupee each. He then returned to Poona and sent out invitations to all the ladies and gentlemen to a grand ball, which most of them would doubtless be delighted to accept. So the world wags.—*Id.*

THE GATHERING OF THE BICKSHOOK BRAHMINS.—On Thursday evening last there was a great gathering of these Bickshook and idle Brahmins near Sunwar Warra, for the purpose of receiving duxna from His Highness the Maharajah Scindhia of Gwalior, but they were very sadly disappointed, as His Highness did not come.—*Poona Observer*.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 5th Aug, 10 AM—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 7·78, barometer 29·98, rainfall 75 cents.

CANNANORE, 5th Aug, 10 AM—Weather clear, wind north-west, thermometer 80, barometer 30·040, rainfall 6 cents.

VINGORLA, 5th Aug, 11 AM—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 80, rainfall 77 cents.

MANGALORE, 5th Aug, 12 noon—Weather fair, thermometer 82, rainfall 68 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5th Aug, 11 AM—Weather fine, wind east, thermometer 88, barometer 29·827.

CANNANORE, 6th Aug, 10 AM—Weather cloudy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 76, barometer 30·000.

MANGALORE, 6th Aug, 11-25 AM—Weather cloudy, thermometer 81, rainfall 36 cents.

VINGORLA, 6th Aug, 11-30 AM—Weather overcast, wind south-west, thermometer 81, rainfall 33 cents.

CARWAR, 6th Aug, 9-45 AM—Weather fair, wind light south-west, thermometer 78, barometer 29·92, rainfall 45 cents.

EXHIBITION OF THE PARSEE GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

THE annual exhibition for the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Parsee Girls' Schools took place at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, Dhobie Talao, on Saturday last at 4 P.M. The children, numbering about two hundred, were attired in gay costumes. The chair was occupied by Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, late a member of the local Legislative Council. Mr. Jehanghier Hormusjee, honorary secretary of the schools, read the report for the past year, which was most gratifying. The senior pupils of the schools were then examined by Mr. Nanabhoy Rustomjee Ranina, in reading, grammar, geography, &c., and some of the girls were also made to repeat songs in the Gujrathee language. The answers of the pupils were prompt and intelligent, and evinced the great care taken by their respective teachers in imparting to their youthful minds the elements of general knowledge. The Chairman next presented prizes, consisting of scholarships, work boxes, books, &c.; after which the proceedings concluded with the distribution of nosegays and rose water.

H. H. MAHARAJAH SCINDHIA.

ON Saturday last, His Highness Maharajah Scindhia, with a number of his officers and attendants, visited the Arthur Crawford markets and inspected its different departments. His Highness was much pleased with the construction of the building and the vast accommodation it affords. The party then proceeded on board the steam ship Jumna, and after sailing in the harbour for some time, returned on shore. On their way to His Highness' bungalow, the party inspected the premises and shop of Messrs. Treacher and Company, where they made some purchases. Yesterday (Sunday) His Highness passed the day at home; and in the afternoon drove in Mr. V. J. Sunkersett's carriage, drawn by four dashing greys, to Breach Candy, where he visited Mr. Venayek Wasudew, Oriental Translator to Government, at his residence.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 6th Aug, 5-30 PM—Company's lines to London interrupted via Russia.

RAIN-FALL IN BOMBAY.

	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.	Byculla. In. Cts.
July 30th Sunday	0 65	0 62	1 1
,, 31st Monday	0 31	0 37	0 60
June 1st Tuesday	0 77	0 64	0 88
,, 2nd Wednesday	0 4	0 17	0 40
,, 3rd Thursday	0 21	0 17	0 9
,, 4th Friday	0 25	0 17	0 45
,, 5th Saturday	0 14	0 32	0 16
For the week	2 37	2 46	3 54
Previously registered	25 63	21 35	28 76
Grand Total	28 5	23 81	32 30

DISMISSAL OF THE CHARGE AGAINST THE CARTING AGENT OF THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

[BEFORE C. E. K. OLLIVANT, ESQ., C.S., MAGISTRATE, F. P., SURAT.]

ON Saturday, the 4th instant, one Rustomjee Jamsetjee brought a charge against Mr. Byramjee Nesserwanjee Sirvi, the carting agent, and several other persons, being his sub-contractors at Surat, of cheating and criminal breach of trust.

Mr. Anstey, with Mr. Shantaram Narayen, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley, appeared for Mr. Byramjee Nesserwanjee. Mr. Ferguson, with Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, appeared for the sub-contractors. For the prosecution, two local vakeels, by name Mr. Jamyatram Jeewanram and Kewalram Oomedram, appeared.

The presence in Court of Mr. Byramjee Nesserwanjee was dispensed with by order of the magistrate, and he was allowed to appear by agent.

At the commencement of the proceedings, Mr. Anstey represented that Mr. Duxbury, traffic manager, had been summoned as a witness for the prosecution, and that his official duty required his presence at some place between Surat and Baroda, where a part of the line had been washed away by the floods. His evidence was very material as well for the prosecution as for the defence, and, if possible, he should be examined first, so as to enable Mr. Duxbury to leave by the afternoon train. The application was made on grounds of a public necessity, and there could be no valid reason for the prosecution to decline to call Mr. Duxbury earlier than might otherwise be the case. This application was opposed by the vakeels for the prosecution on the grounds that they had the right to adduce their evidence in such manner as they thought proper. The Court granted the application, but Mr. Duxbury, not being in Court at the time, was sent for, and meanwhile the complainant, Rustomjee Jamsetjee, was called for the prosecution.

The vakeels for the prosecution objected that the language of the Court being Guzerathi, the proceedings should be conducted in that language only. Mr. Anstey being engaged on the other side, they could not pretend to follow him or to understand everything he said, for they had only an imperfect acquaintance with English; but the magistrate ruled that, according to the practice of the High Court and other Courts, whenever barristers appeared for any parties, they must be allowed to address the Court in English, but if the vakeels chose, the substance of the speeches of the counsel for the defence could be explained to them in the vernacular.

Preliminary to the complainant's examination, Mr. Pestonjee Cowasjee, articled clerk to Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley, was sworn in as an interpreter to the Court.

Rustomjee Jamsetjee was then examined by the vakeel for the prosecution.

Mr. Duxbury was the next witness. After the close of his examination, Mr. Anstey applied for the dismissal of the charge against his client, Mr. Byramjee Nesserwanjee. The learned counsel said this prosecution was manifestly a most vexatious and unfounded one, emanating, as it did, from a discharged servant of the sub-contractor of Mr. Byramjee. It was patent upon the evidence and upon the contract of Mr. Byramjee Nesserwanjee with the Railway Company, that all the business of the carting agency at Surat was conducted throughout by an independent agent or sub-contracter and his partners, whom his learned friend Mr. Ferguson defended, whilst his client, Mr. Byramjee Nesserwanjee, took no part in the management of the business of the agency;—indeed he did not even live at Surat. The most that the prosecution could say in this case was that there were three parties to this prosecution, or rather that the prosecutions represented three interests; and they were all disposed of in a manner which left not the remotest shadow of a doubt as to the innocence of his client, and as to the falsity and groundlessness of the charge brought against him. First, there was the Railway Company which was said to have been defrauded; but the testimony of Mr. Duxbury, so high an officer of the company, acquitted his client of all suspicion in the matter. Everything done by his client or his subordinates was known to, and recognised by, the officers of the company as advantageous rather than otherwise to the company and the general public. The second party was the general public, which again, as represented by the Governor in Council, had exonerated the carting agent from all imputation in respect of his transactions with the company and the merchants, and had declined all interference in the matter. The Government resolution, which was the judgment of a *quasi*-judicial tribunal, was appealable like the decrees of the High Court to the Privy Council alone; whilst the present prosecution was a mere attempt to get the magistrate to sit by way of appeal over that judgment. The third party said to have been defrauded were half a dozen merchants, who had not chosen to come forward and lay their grievances, if any, before the Court, but whom the defendant has assumed to represent, and, on their behalf, to prosecute the present complaint. The learned counsel then quoted a passage in the evidence given by the prosecutor, in which he admitted that he did not include Mr. Byramjee Nesserwanjee in his description of the persons whom he accused as the authors of the frauds—but that his complaint was confined to the *Surat-wallas*, meaning thereby the sub-contractors of Mr. Byramjee Nesserwanjee. After this last disavowal of a case against Mr. Byramjee Nesserwanjee by the complainant, there lay nothing whatever to keep the proceedings pending one moment longer against his client. The character of this prosecution had become but too apparent. A discharged servant of the sub-contractors—a leader of the ruined "dullals," who were the pest of the merchants and of the Railway Company—a disconsolate candidate for the revival of the "dullal" system—this man came forward to institute this prosecution. In justice to his client, the learned counsel claimed the immediate dismissal of the charge against Mr. Byramjee Nesserwanjee.

The vakeel for the prosecution, in opposing the application in Guzerati, remarked he had witnesses to prove the participation in, and knowledge of, the fraudulent practices of his sub-contractors on the part of Mr. Byramjee Nesserwanjee.

The Magistrate, in dismissing the charge against Mr. Byramjee Nesserwanjee, said—I grant Mr. Anstey's application. I should not have taken the information, and certainly not have issued the warrant, if the application had been made to me in the first instance. I have had departmentally to enter upon an enquiry into this case, or rather the matters which are brought forward in this case, and I then became satisfied that a prosecution could not lie against him. Upon the evidence now adduced, there is not the least pretence for the proceedings against Mr. Byramjee Nesserwanjee, and I order he be discharged.

Mr. Ferguson, on behalf of his clients the sub-contractors, then made a similar application for their discharge. He contended that the prosecutor merely stated generally that frauds had been committed,—and commented at length upon the nature of the prosecution. He relied upon Mr. Duxbury's evidence as conclusively showing that no frauds or malpractices of any kind had obtained in the business of the carting agency of Surat, so that the criminal proceedings groundlessly commenced against his clients could be no longer maintained.

The Magistrate remarked—I do not feel justified in dismissing the case against the sub-contractors without hearing the rest of the prosecutor's complaint, and some of the witnesses he desires to call. The complainant is only an informer: he professes to speak, not from his personal knowledge, but offers to produce evidence. If his statements are not proved by other witnesses, I shall dismiss the charge.

The Court then adjourned till Thursday, the 10th instant.

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HIGH COURT.—7TH AUGUST.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

SUITS FOR FURTHER HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

84-70 Leathes & Co—Ramchandra Dwarkajee vs Succaram Moroba and others—D S Garud—For decree by consent—Part heard.
603-70 C Tyabjee—Anundrao Vinayeck vs Baljee Krishtnath—Pestonjee Dinshaw.—Part heard.
606-69 Mr. Judge—Hajee Sulemon Hajee Sojun and others vs Hajee Moosa Hajee Sojun and others—Acland, Prentis and Bishop.—Part heard.
627-70 In person—Dhunjeebhoy Aspandiarjee vs The Acting Commissioner of Customs—No appearance.
631-70 Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Hajee Salay Mahomed Hajee vs Hajee Adam Hajee and others—Dallas and Lynch.
637-70 Macfarlane and Skipsey—Purshotum Mowjee vs Treecumjee Currumsey—Dallas and Lynch.
639-70 Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Jackaria Hajee and others vs Venoobai, widow—Janardhun Gopal.

POSTPONED SUITS.

81-70 Manisty and Fletcher—Khulluckdina Khulfanbhoy vs Gangbai, widow, and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
583-69 Rimington, Hore and Langley—Vizbhoocundas Hurrybhoy vs Krustnarao Wassoodew—Manisty and Fletcher.
370-70 Janardhun Gopall—Rahimbhoy Dhurumsey and others vs Rahimbhoy Hubibhoy and another—Dallas and Lynch.
484-70 Rimington, Hore and Langley—Rahimbhoy Habibhoy and others vs Rahimbhoy Dhurumsey—Janardhun Gopall.
585-70 Rimington, Hore and Langley—Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Rahimbhoy Dhurrumsey—Janardhun Gopall.
565-70 Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Peter Ewart and others vs Moorarjee Anundjee and others—Acland, Prentis and Bishop.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

353-70 Acland, Prentice and Bishop—Laldas Narotumdass vs Luckmeedas Hurrybhoy and others—Thacker and Chalk—Part heard.
330-70 Dallas and Lynch—Manockbai vs Pestonjee Hormusjee and another—Acland, Prentis and Bishop.
489-70 Keir, Prescot and Winter—Hurgowan Khooshall vs Vykorebai—C Tyabjee.
[illegible]-70 Macfarlane and Skipsey—Framjee Cowasjee vs Dhunjeebhoy Jamsetjee and others—C Tyabjee.
491-70 K Morojee—Bae Parvuttee vs Moorar Poonja—C Tyabjee.
497-70 Mr E Elliott—Abba Oosman vs F Kheugelhoefer—No appearance.
501-70 Macfarlane and Skipsey—Narron Succaram vs Jetha Vuilud—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
521-70 Rimington, Hore and Langley—William Nicol and Co. vs Narayen Bassha Senoy and another—Dallas and Lynch.

SIND NEWS REPORT.

FROM 22ND TO 28TH JULY.

IN the news report for the week ending 21st instant, a brief account was given of the fair held at Shah Kadree, at Budeen, in the Sind division of the Hyderabad-collectorate. The following rules were promulgated and enforced on the occasion to promote sanitation:—

1. A special moonshee to be engaged to register traffic, and to realize stall fees and fees on passes for sale of animals according to rates sanctioned.

2. Jungle to be entirely removed from the sites where people assemble.

3. Temporary necessaries to be erected to leeward of the fair, and a sweeper engaged for each necessary, with instructions to be present the whole day, and keep the place always clean.

4. Every night at the fair notice to be given by beat of drum that necessaries are situated in certain places, and must be used by all, and that any one found committing a nuisance in any other part of the fair will be prosecuted.

5. Every policeman and chowkeedar should be instructed to make generally known the subject of rule 4, and immediately to apprehend any one committing a nuisance, and take him before the magistrate superintending the fair.

6. If epidemic sickness, such as cholera or small-pox, appear, the subordinate magistrate must at once isolate the attacked persons, provide temporary hospital accommodation, and forthwith report to the division magistrate.

7. If cholera appears, all persons should be desired to depart, and the gathering be dispersed as soon as possible, and all necessary arrangements made to close the fair immediately.

8. Detailed enquiries should be made of the person first attacked with cholera or small-pox as to who he is, where he came from, and where he had been during the fifteen days prior to his attack, and this information should be duly reported.

AGRICULTURAL.

Cotton sowing has now been completed. The young plants springing up have been weeded and are looking well. Very little rain fell. The early sowings of American cotton are excellent. The Egyptian and Bourbon appear to be indifferent. The Peruvian, though much infested with white ants, look healthy. Broach has a fair appearance.

Water entered the Thurr Canal from the eastern narra on the evening of the 6th instant, and passed over the weir on the 12th idem.

In the Rohree division the floods entered the Oobowra talooka from Bawulpore territory on the 26th June; these floods, passing through several districts, fell into the narra earlier than last year. From their extent and velocity a full rubbee crop may be expected.

No damage of any importance has as yet been caused by these floods, but the new village of Tanda Nijabut, although surrounded by a bund, is suffering injury through percolation of water, its site being on sandy soil, and now found to be low ground. Some houses have already fallen, and the people are thinking of abandoning the village. The old village of the same name was completely taken away by the river last year. The new site was entirely their own selection.

(Sd.) W. L. MEREWETHER,
Commissioner in Sind.

DREAMS OF WEALTH AND WAKING REALITIES.

BOMBAY appears to be the chief rendezvous to which professional cheats resort for executing their nefarious and corrupt intentions upon the innocent and the unwary. We have heard of cases of cheating by personation, by evil spirit, by "possession," by snake charming, or by card-playing. But a case has just occurred which surpasses any we have heard in point of trickery, and which has found its way into the Police office. A Bunnia, named Keekachund, pretending to act as a broker in coral and imitation pearls, made himself acquainted with a respectable young man, Mr. Meherjeebhoy Shapoorjee Dantra, employed in the firm of Messrs. Peel, Cassels, & Co. One day last week Keekachund asked Mr. Meherjeebhoy to appoint a time and a place for a private conference, as he had something confidential to communicate to him. The latter, however, replied that his office was the best place if it related to the trade in corals and imitation pearls. Keekachund said that it was a matter which, if well executed, would fetch a lac of rupees in a day, and as it related to some valuable documents, it would not be safe to speak of it at such a public place as that office, and that he would prefer Mr. Meherjeebhoy's private residence for the purpose. So on the following morning he called at Mr. Meherjeebhoy's house in Girgaum Road and informed him that one Govindrao Nana Sajoo, a jagirdar of Baroda, had mortgaged his villages with one Hurjivandas Girdhurlal, a banker, for the large sum of Rs. 7,56,000. The banker had, however, found out that in the mortgage deed the name of a village, a tank, and some vacant ground were accidentally omitted, which he subsequently interpolated by an interlineation. But as the interpolation was made without the knowledge of the mortgagor, the banker, he said, was anxious to have a copy of the deed made to resemble exactly the original, and containing the seal manual, attestations, &c., similar to those in the original. Could Mr. Meherjeebhoy do this? he asked, or could he procure a skilful copyist for the purpose? If he could the banker was ready to pay a lac of rupees for a copy of the deed containing the omission mentioned above. Mr. Meherjeebhoy replied he could do neither; whereupon they separated. The next day Keekachund again waited upon Mr. Meherjeebhoy at his office in the Fort, and informed him, in an exulting manner, that he had succeeded in finding out an expert who could make a copy of the deed precisely similar to the original: but he added that the writer wanted Rs. 25,000 for the copy, which sum he wished Mr. Meherjeebhoy to advance. The youth replied that if he was flayed alive he could not procure twenty-five pice. He knew, however, the fraudulent and corrupt intentions of Keekachund, and in order to get him punished, he asked why the copyist should have the money in advance. The broker said that he would endeavour to induce the copyist to wait until the lac of rupees was forthcoming from the banker, but he must have at least three to four thousand rupees to begin with; he would, moreover, persuade him to reduce his terms, and so saying he left. On the following day he came with one Dowlutram, the supposed banker's agent, and tried to induce Mr. Meherjeebhoy to believe that the copyist had consented to part with the copy for Rs. 12,000; but he added that the banker had sent a messenger to say that he would pay, not a lac, but 90,000 rupees. Mr. Meherjeebhoy professed to agree to his terms, and then gave information to the police, and three detectives, Khan Sahib Meer Akbar Ali, Meer Abdoolali, and Meer Amudali, were directed to conceal themselves in Mr. Meherjeebhoy's house to hear the conversation that might pass between him and the cheats. On Thursday last Keekachund appeared alone and pleaded on behalf of the copyist that as his part of the work had to be done at night, the paper was not finished; but assured him that it would be ready for delivery on the following morning. He exhorted Mr. Meherjeebhoy, however, to have some money ready by the morning; but Keekachund said that if he could get no cash, he would undertake to raise about Rs. 10,000 for him by mortgaging his (Meherjeebhoy's) title-deeds or his wife's jewels. Mr. Meherjeebhoy said that the deeds and jewels were with his father-in-law, and that he (Meherjeebhoy) could not conveniently broach the subject to him. He would, however, manage to have a little money ready by the morning. Early on Friday, before five o'clock, the detectives arrived at Mr. Meherjeebhoy's house, one of them concealing himself in a cane basket, and the other two behind a bedstead. Keekachund and his accomplished coadjutor the copyist arrived a little before 8 o'clock. Having seated themselves they began to compare the two documents, which, being finished, the copyist demanded his 12,000 rupees. The complainant pointed out a bundle of paper containing a quantity of waste paper covered with two currency notes for ten rupees each, saying there were four thousand rupees. Bulvuntrao, the copyist, disdainfully declined to accept such a trifle for his skilled labour. Keekachund, while persuading Bulvuntrao to accept what was forthcoming, was pounced upon by Meer Abdoolali, saying,—"You are all making a mistake." Khan Sahib patting Bulvuntrao on the back, said, "You shall have the remainder elsewhere,"—while Abdoolali holding both of them by the arm straightway pointed out Mr. Superintendent D'Arcy's station. Late in the afternoon the two worthies were placed before Mr. Nana Morojee, charged with an attempt to cheat. The case was remanded till next Friday week for further inquiry. The prisoners were sent to jail.

A POINT OF LAW.

MR. G. F. SHEPPARD, the District Magistrate of Kaira, recently referred for the orders of the High Court, under section 434 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the proceedings of Mr. Choonilal Venilal, full-power magistrate of Kaira, in the case of the Queen vs. Doso Oomur, in which he had held that a police officer suspended under section 8 of Act 7 of 1867, was not liable to penalties under section 26 of that enactment, for acts committed during the period of suspension.

The full-power magistrate, in giving his decision, said—Dosoo Oomur, Mussulman, thirty-two years of age, Government service, peon in the court of the Subordinate Judge of Kaira, appears in person in obedience to a summons issued to him on the 19th April 1871. Dosoo Oomur is informed that a complaint having been made against him of having resigned his office of constable in the Kaira police without leave or two months' notice, and that he has, therefore, made himself amenable to the provisions of section 26 of Bombay Act 7 of 1871. He is then asked if he has any cause to shew why he should not be convicted, and he states that he did not withdraw from the duties of his office of his own accord, but that he was suspended by the chief constable in consequence of his having been arrested under a warrant in execution of a decree, and that as his certificate of office and dress were taken back from him he considered himself out of employ. Motilal Amrutlal, chief constable in charge of the head quarters, states on solemn affirmation, that it is true that on the 10th March 1871, the accused Dosoo Oomur had been arrested by a peon of the court of the Subordinate Judge of Kaira under a warrant in execution of a decree; and that he suspended him on the same day, taking away his dress and certificate of office which had been granted him under section 9 of the District Police Act. His suspension was reported on the same date to the Superintendent of Police, who confirmed it under 17th March 1871. The accused took employment in the Subordinate Judge's Court on the 25th March. Section 9 of the District Police Act, No. VII of 1867, Bombay, provides that every police officer shall receive on appointment or enrolment, a certificate of office by virtue of which the person holding it shall be vested with the powers, functions, and privileges of a police officer; and that such certificate shall cease to have effect whenever the person named in it is suspended or otherwise removed from employment in the police, and shall be immediately surrendered to the superior officer of such person. As the accused in this case had been suspended from his office, and consequently his certificate was surrendered to his superior officer, the point for determination is whether he was or was not a police officer subsequent to his suspension? The Court is of opinion that he was not, and it does not, therefore, consider that a conviction under section 26 of the District Police Act can be held good under the circumstances. The Court accordingly directs that Doso Oomur be acquitted under section 272 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Mr. Sheppard, the District Magistrate, in referring the case to the High Court, remarked—Their Lordships will perceive that the full-power magistrate has held that a police officer suspended under section 8 of Act 7 of 1867 is not liable to penalties under section 26 of that enactment, for acts committed during the period of suspension. I am respectfully of opinion that there is error in this decision. Suspension is clearly recognized by the Act in question, and there is nothing therein to require the term to be understood in any other than the ordinary acceptation. It is only provided that during the period of suspension the police officer's certificate or badge of executive authority should be withdrawn. If during this period the suspended officer is to be considered a free man and not subordinate to police discipline, the term would carry no meaning whatever. Suspension in the police force, under this Act, appears to me equivalent to arrest in the army, under the Articles of War; and in the former case, as well as in the latter, discipline would appear to require subordination to the rules of the service during this interval.

The High Court (the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill and the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball) in disposing of the case, considered that the intention of section 11 of Bombay Act 7 of 1867 was to prohibit police officers from engaging in any other employment, while in the active discharge of their police duties, because by so doing they might be hindered in the proper discharge of those duties. There would appear to be no objection to a police officer who is under suspension maintaining himself by other work—indeed, he might starve if he did not do so. Of course, when his suspension came to an end, he would be bound at once to resign any employment in which he might have engaged in the interval, or otherwise he would render himself liable to the penalties specified in section 26. Under the circumstances the Court declined to interfere with the order of the magistrate full-power.

THE DEPARTURE OF MAHARAJAH SCINDIA FROM POONA.

THE *Poona Observer* gives the following particulars of the departure of the Maharajah Scindia to Bombay:—

On the station were Major-General J. T. Grant, C. B., and his staff, W. Wedderburn, Esq., C. S., Under-Secretary to Government in the Political and Judicial Departments, Venayek Wassodew, Esq., Oriental Translator to Government, and Captain Van Straubenzie, A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor, and Captain Babington, Railway Police Superintendent, with a number of civilians. A company of H. M.'s 56th Regiment, under the command of Captain Fleming, with full band and regimental colours, formed the guard of honour, whilst outside the station a battery of Royal Artillery from Kirkee was placed to fire a salute of 19 guns. H. H. the Maharajah was conveyed to the station in H. E. the Governor's carriage accompanied by W. Wedderburn, Esq., C.S., and Captain Van Straubenzie, A.D.C., escorted by the body guard of H. E. the Governor and a party of H.M.'s 1st Regiment Light Cavalry. His Highness after shaking hands very cordially with those who had attended to bid him adieu stepped into the carriage, and after a short space of time the bell rung, engine whistled, and amidst the booming of cannon, the salute of arms, sounds of martial music and general bending of heads, His Highness the Maharajah was started on his journey to Bombay, to which place we hope he will arrive safely; he wore upon his head one of those gold-worked Scindian caps called by us smoking caps and a loose paletot shaped coat. After rather a protracted stay amongst us our royal visitor is gone leaving a name behind that will be remembered for many a long day by those who were the recipients of his bountiful generosity, and so enlivening our station with ball, visits, and reviews, that it will be some time before we can settle down to our old monotonous sameness of former days.

THE POONA MUNICIPALITY.

APPOINTMENTS OF COMMISSIONERS OBJECTED TO.

THE following letter has been addressed to W. H. Havelock, Esq., the Police Commissioner Southern Division, by the Secretary of the Sarvajanick Sabha:—

Sir,—I have been desired by the managing committee of the Poona Savajanick Sabha to bring to your notice that the appointment of the gentlemen named in the margin as non-official members of the Poona Municipal Commissioner (vide "Government Gazette" dated 1st December 1870, pages 1,282 and 1,283, and 20th July 1871, page 799) are illegal. Section 6 of Act 26 of 1850 provides that whenever the Act is introduced into any town, &c., the Governor in Council shall appoint such numbers of the inhabitants thereof as to him shall appear necessary the Commissioners for putting the Act in force. None of the gentlemen named above can be termed inhabitants of Poona, they all reside without the limits of the city of Poona, within which only has the Act been brought into force. Their appointments are thus clearly illegal, and I am therefore directed to request that you will take such steps as you may deem proper to rectify the error.

Dr. A. G. Fraser, Railway Magistrate.
Theodore Cooke, Esq.
S. Trenn, Esq.
Lieut.-Col. Henderson, District Superintendent of Police.
Dr. T. Beatty, Acting Ci[illegible] Surgeon.

2. I am further desired to add that neither could any of these gentlemen be nominated ex-officio members under the provisions of section 2 of Bombay Act 9 of 1862, unless they reside within the limits of the city.

INDIAN ITEMS.

A VERNACULAR journal, the *Burisal Bariaouha* mentions in its column of news that two Kooliu Brahmins of Ichapoor, father and son, have married the four daughters, two each, of a certain person.

THE BANGALORE AFFRAY.—We learn that Messrs. Lambart and Frere are now sufficiently well to appear in Court to be cross-examined, and the further hearing of the case was to have come off to-day, but it has been postponed to **Monday** next.—*Madras Times.*

THE RAIN AT UMBALLA.—On account of the heavy rains, a great number of houses have fallen in the Suddur Bazaar. The walls of several compounds have given way. In fact any more such showers, will probably bring down by the run some of the bungalows in the cantonment, as many of them are built of kutcha bricks.—*Mofussilite.*

A CAUTION TO SNAKES.—A gentleman in Umballa the other day had a narrow escape from being bitten by a snake. Whilst putting on his boots, the bearer handed the right boot to his master, who on putting it on, found that his foot would not go in further, and that there was something very soft towards the toes. On drawing his foot out to ascertain the cause, out tumbled a snake of a leaden color eleven inches in length. The reptile was killed in the same boot in which it had taken up its temporary abode.

THE GUN ACCIDENT AT MADRAS.—We are glad to learn that Gunner Spence, who has been in hospital on account of the fracture of the leg he received in the late gun accident at the Mount, is progressing favourably, and that the others who suffered but slight injuries will be sent out of hospital in a few days. The gun burst in twelve different pieces, Messrs. Nicholas and Co., Mount Road, have taken photographs of these pieces and of the gun as appeared immediately after the accident. The broken pieces of the gun accompanied by the photographs are, it is understood, to be sent home.—*Madras Mail.*

THE NEW INDIAN WINE.—A clerical gentleman at Patna lately wrote to the press that he had discovered a method of making a tolerable wine resembling *claret*, from the *Jamun* fruit. In the two volume work, entitled "Observations on the Mussulmans of India," published about thirty years ago by Mrs. Meer Hossain Ali—an English woman who had married an Oude notability in London and accompanied him to this country, where she lived in repute, and apparently with satisfaction to herself for many years—mention is made of the well-known vinous qualities of the *Jamun*, and of an excellent wine, closely resembling port being made from it. It is also remarked that but for wine being prohibited to Mussulmans, the *jamun* would be extensively reared for vintage purposes.

BANK OF MADRAS.

THE following report is to be read at the meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of Madras to be held to-day:—

The directors have to report that the net profits for the past twelve months, including a balance of Rupees 6,069-7-1, brought forward from last year, amount to Rupees 4,44,334-12-2. From the profits of the first half of the year, amounting to Rupees 2,16,430-14-4 a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum was paid, and with the view of meeting an anticipated loss, at two of the branches, the balance amounting to Rupees 25,655-5-5 was carried forward. Exclusive of this sum, the profits of the second half year amount to Rs. 2,21,834-6-9. The directors experience great difficulty in estimating the anticipated loss, and have resolved to set aside a sum of Rupees 75,000 which it will be observed has been added to the Reserve Fund. In addition to that amount, bills considered irrecoverable, principally at one branch, amounting to Rupees 24,485-2-1 have been written off.

The dividend of 6 per cent. per annum now declared makes an average dividend for the year of 6½ per cent.

Bearing in mind how dull business has been during the past year, and the consequent low rates of interest prevailing, as well as the increased caution suggested by the circumstances of the two branches before referred to, and the large amount that it has been considered proper to add to the reserve, in case of further losses, the directors hope that the dividend now declared, though less than for many previous years, will be considered satisfactory by the shareholders.

Two branches have been opened in the course of the year, at Masulipatam and Madura. During the period they have been in operation, there is no reason to be dissatisfied with the progress made by them.

The directors have to report the sale of the old bank premises on the Beach, at a sum which leaves a surplus of Rupees 15,000, and with a view to the erection of premises more suitable for the bank's business, an offer of Rupees 25,000 has been made to Government for a site on the Beach.

INDIA FINANCE COMMITTEE.

(*Overland Mail*, July 14.)

THE Committee resumed its inquiry on July 11, Mr. A. S. Ayrton in the chair.

Before any evidence was called the room was cleared of strangers, and the Committee deliberated with closed doors for about an hour, after which the doors were opened, and—

Mr. James Geddes was recalled. He stated that there were some points of the evidence he gave at the previous examination which he wished to have the opportunity of explaining and of supplementing. With reference to the famine of 1770, it was a moot question whether it was caused by floods or by drought. Dr. Hunter alleged that that famine was much more severe, and ranged over a wider area, than the famine of 1866; but Warren Hastings remitted only a small part of the revenue, and he must therefore either be convicted of great inhumanity towards the people, or his statistics could not be accurate. Government, aware of short crops in 1869, added 10 per cent. to the revenue demanded for the following year. That would have been inhumanity. He should say that Warren Hastings transferred the figures of the mortality from a district which might have been Burmah to an area which he called a province. He should rather admit Warren Hastings to have been inaccurate in a casual statement as to the figures, than pronounce him inhuman in having remitted so little revenue.

Sir S. Northcote—You argue that the famine of 1866 was more severe than the famine of 1770; and when your attention is drawn to the fact of a much larger proportion of the people having died in 1770, you challenge that fact on the ground that it is inconsistent with the smallness of the remission of the revenue?—Witness: I refuse to allow the fact that ten millions of people died in Bengal in 1770.

And you refuse to believe it merely because you cannot believe that so small an amount of revenue was remitted?—Yes.

And you put this dilemma, that the mortality could not have been so great, or that Warren Hastings must have been inhuman?—Yes.

But are you not aware that it was charged against Warren Hastings that his administration was cruel in wringing large sums from the people in time of pressure?—Yes; and that shows how strong the pressure was; and if so little was remitted, one-third of the people would not have died.

But was not the charge against Warren Hastings, that he put things a great deal too much into the hands of the native administrators, who exercised great cruelty, of which he was not personally cognisant?—That was one of the charges against him.

But if a much larger remission is made on account of a famine now than under the old system, that would be an argument in favour of the present system?—That would be so.

The witness proceeded to say that the battle of life was harder upon the natives now than formerly, and in support of this allegation he quoted a passage from a minute by Mr. Davis, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, who said the complaint of the people was that there was no burkult (blessing) on the land under the British Government; the toil was greater and the battle of life harder. That was his own opinion. The exportation of the produce caused the soil to yield less. It was not correct to say that the exportation was the act of the people. To a great extent the exportation was not spontaneous but compulsory. The cultivator, or rather the mahajun, or village loan-monger, under whose advice he acted, had to consider what crops would bear exportation to England, and, as a rule, these were the superior crops—wheat in the Upper Provinces and oil-seeds all over India.

In reply to a series of questions from the chairman, the witness added that a great deal could be done in the matter of caste in India by a rich man which could not be done by a poor man, and that neither here nor there was the religious influence entirely predominant. He was not prepared to say whether the state of India was better now than it was under the native governments, but any state of order was better than a state of anarchy. There was order now, and there was anarchy immediately before we took possession. He imagined that Orissa was better off before the annexation. Life and property were better protected, and the people were not so liable to starvation. He was not prepared to say that Oude was more prosperous before annexation. He believed there had never been a surplus of revenue over expenditure, and that when a surplus had been shown, it was from some exceptional receipt. If an amount was received for stores sold it ought to be applied to the payment of debt, because the stores had been purchased out of borrowed money. He admitted that the amount must have figured in the expenditure of the previous year, but he did not go upon that. After all, it was a question of an intelligent knowledge of the accounts, so long as persons were not induced by inaccurate statements to lend their money; and his opinion was that the people of England had been induced to lend their money to the Government of India at a lower rate in consequence of the way in which the accounts were made out. He supposed the Government of India fully understood the nature of the accounts, but the officials of India were perpetually fluctuating in their policy.

The examination was then again made to turn on the famine in Orissa and the condition of the people. The witness said he was aware that the commissioners appointed to inquire into the recent famine had reported that it was caused by floods and subsequent drought, but he adhered to his opinion that the famine of 1770 was not so disastrous as that of 1866, because there was no tradition among the natives that it was so. There was an intermediate famine in 1783, which bore heavily on the native mind. As showing that the native Government was better than ours, he said the cattle in those parts of the country which were under native government were superior to the cattle on the land under the British Government, which he considered was owing to compulsory exports. He regarded the Indian Government as an absentee landlord, and believed its effect was to impoverish the people. There had been a large importation of bullion, but not more than enough to replace the wear and tear. The great evil was the compulsory exportation of produce for the payment of taxes. He considered that part of the cost of Indian administration should be borne out of English taxation, and he would in that way make the conditions of life easier in India. He considered the land tax in India too large, except in Bengal. He also thought the stamp duties and the salt tax too high, but he had no objection to customs duties. They could not afford to reduce the taxation, but they should guard against greater taxation in future. He looked on railways as entailing a dead loss on India to the amount of a million and a half, or two millions a year, produce to that amount having to be sent out of the country to pay the interest. He was of opinion that there should be a preferential duty in favour of India in the article of sugar. He did not think that the people of India were benefited by the public works commensurately with the taxes they had to pay for them. Last year the charges for public works were £5,790,826, and the cost of the establishment figured at £1,012,451, being mainly the salaries of European officers. The population was believed to be stationary, though celibacy was exceptional. Unless much of the cost of the Government was defrayed by the British taxpayer, he did not see how we could continue to govern the country, but he thought we should not leave it to a state of anarchy. He thought something might be done in this way—wherever it was impossible to reconstruct native governments, we should hold on to the native institutions, especially to political institutions, to avoid commercial movements, and on no account to embroil ourselves in frontier disturbances. The native governments should be induced to take over part of the liabilities, but part of them should be met and adjusted by ourselves. Withdrawal meant the cancelling of all mortgages we had upon India. He thought there should be a peaceful withdrawal prolonged over a long sequence of time.

In reply to Mr. Eastwick, the witness said he knew nothing more about the provinces than he had heard from the natives and from a careful study of the literature bearing on the subject. He had not read the Mahomedan histories. He had read merely the ordinary histories, Elphinstone and the others. He ascribed the famine of 1770 partially to our rule. There was also the famine of 1803, a Bengal famine, and that of 1837, which was very severe in the north-west, and the famine, or scarcity, of 1869. He had never read the "History of the Mahrattas," by Grant Duff. (Mr. Eastwick read a passage relative to the famine of 1396, which raged for twelve years in the Mahratta country, and the effects of which were felt for thirty years.) He had heard of the famine of 1471, and of the great famine of 1631, and of another great famine in 1661. His reason for supposing that famines were more severe under our rule, was because the natives said so. The opinion had always been that improved communication would decrease the chance of famines, but the native opinion was that railways rather caused the withdrawing of food.

Mr. Eastwick—Let us take the case of Persia. There are no railways in Persia, and communications are difficult, and yet we know that destruction by famines is very great?—Witness: Yes. When I heard of the famine in Persia I watched its effects carefully to see if there was anything in it that would cause me to reverse my theories, but I saw no reason to do so. There are famines under native rule in Persia just as there were famines in India before our rule.

But here in the case of Persia you have a country with no communications, with light taxation, with revenue collected in kind, with a mortality higher than in an Indian famine, and yet you say that mortality in India has increased in consequence of British rule during a famine period?—I was not aware that mortality was so great in Persia as you describe.

The witness was next questioned about his statement as to the population of India being stationary, and he said it was based only on the tabulated statements of the North-West. He was not speaking of Madras. There was no census, and when he made the statement he put it subject to correction. He went on to say, in reply to Mr. Grant Duff, that he thought Mr. Campbell, whom he would serve in India in a few months, took quite as gloomy a view of our prospects in that country as he did, and the article in the "Quarterly Review," of January last, was generally ascribed to him. For himself, if we determined to remain in India, he had nothing further to suggest beyond a subsidy out of the taxation of England.

The committee then adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS FROM THE COMING CALCUTTA SEASON.

WE have further particulars regarding the amusements of the coming season, which will interest some of our readers. Mr. Lewis's Theatrical Company from Australia will be here in October. At the same time another theatrical company from England, under the auspices of a Mr. Edward Lewis, may, we hear, be expected; although we can scarcely think there will be room for two theatres in Calcutta in the cold months. Mr. Gregory is also, we are told, coming to Calcutta with his "troupe," consisting of himself, two sons, and two daughters, who sing, perform on the flying trapeze, and exhibit dogs and monkeys. Of Mr. Robert Haller, magician and pianist, and of his sister Miss Haidee Haller, clairvoyante, we have already written. Abel's Circus will, we understand, return as usual, and will have to face competition in the shape of Wieland's Circus. The Opera Company will be specially strong; and altogether a very festive season may be looked for. Mr. and Mrs. Gill, who give their first performance here on Saturday, intend leaving Calcutta for Rangoon and Madras, whence they will proceed to Bombay, where they have engaged the theatre for the cold season.

Opera-goers will be glad to hear that the arrangements for the coming season are now almost completed. The principal new artists engaged, are Signora Bosisio prima donna (Soprano), Signora Riboldi, prima donna (contralto), Signori Giannini and Gaetano Giotti (baritones) and Signor Mazetti (buffo.) Of these two—Signori Giannini and Mazzetti—are no strangers to a Calcutta public, and the others are all well-known in Italy and have been singing with great success in several Italian and Continental theatres. The Prima Donna Bosisio is highly praised by the Italian press. "Una Margherita tutto profumo e bellezza" says one writer; "veramente una Lalla Roukh ideale, per la leggiadria della persona," writes another; "ha timbro di voce oltremodo gradito e ben intonato, e nell' arte del canto é provatta quanto altra mai," writes an enthusiastic third, who goes on:—"l' amore soave sospirasulle sue labbra di rosa." The *Corriere Di Milano* describes her as "una poetica e soave *Graziella* perfettamento rispondendo al tipo ideato dal poeta;" the *Secolo* speaks of her as "la bravissima Signora Enrichetta Bosisio," and another paper says she is "una Prima Donna di bella presenza, di simpaticissima voce, di fina intelligenza; una cantante insomma ed un' attrice degna della sua riputazione."

Signora Riboldi is also highly spoken of as a very promising *debuttent*. Signor Gaetano Giotti has been engaged in place of Signora Coliva, who, his friends and admirers will be sorry to hear, is prevented by ill-health from returning to Calcutta this season.

THE FATAL FIGHT AT THE BEYPORE REST HOUSE.

AT the Madras Criminal Sessions, on Wednesday last, William Smith Sherry pleaded *not guilty* to an indictment charging him with culpable homicide not amounting to murder by causing the death of one William Hodson, by doing an act which he knew would cause the death of Hodson, and with causing the death of Hodson by doing a rash act not amounting to culpable homicide. Mr. O'Sullivan conducted the prosecution and the prisoner was undefended. Mr. O'Sullivan said that the case against the prisoner was the following. There were two charges against the prisoner arising out of an occurrence that occurred at the Rest House at Beypore. The deceased Hodson was the superintendent of the Rest House at Beypore, and had been a sergeant in the 102nd Regiment, in which corps the prisoner was also once a soldier. The prisoner, accompanied by a Mr. Arbuthnot, an overseer, came to the Rest House on the 1st June last. The prisoner was on his way to Madras, but as the train for Madras had started, the prisoner asked the deceased to be allowed to remain in the Rest House. The request was acceded to, and the prisoner and Mr. Arbuthnot remained in the Rest House, and the prisoner, Mr. Arbuthnot, the deceased, and Mrs. Hodson, all dined together. After dinner Mr. Arbuthnot left the Rest House to go to Calicut, and the prisoner and the deceased accompanied him. When the prisoner and the deceased returned, the prisoner expressed a wish to have a bath. The deceased gave his servant directions about the bath for the prisoner, and the prisoner had his bath. On coming from his bath, the prisoner accused the deceased of having taken away his pocket book containing some bank notes and loose cash. The prisoner, in charging the deceased with taking away his pocket book, called him a rogue repeatedly. The conduct of the prisoner irritated the deceased to such an extent that the latter called the former out to fight. The two men stood up, and, after a few rounds, the deceased told the prisoner to look among his things for his pocket book. The prisoner did as he was told, and the pocket book was found. However, this did not stop the fight which had been begun between the deceased and the prisoner. A great many blows were exchanged until the prisoner hit the deceased a blow on his left side, and the deceased fell on his right side, and, after groaning for about half an hour, died. The prisoner was not drunk at the time the fight took place, but he was under the influence of liquor, as during dinner a bottle of brandy which the prisoner had brought with him was consumed by the deceased, the prisoner, and Mr. Arbuthnot, the prisoner drinking a great portion of the brandy. Mr. O'Sullivan explained the law which was applicable to the present case. In order to commit the prisoner the jury would have to be satisfied that the prisoner intended to cause the death of Hodson, or that he intended to do such bodily harm as was likely to cause the death of Hodson, or that, at the time he inflicted the blow, he had such knowledge that he knew that the blow would cause the death of Hodson. A servant who had witnessed the fight between the deceased and the prisoner was examined, and the evidence of Mrs. Hodson was partly taken, when his Lordship suggested that the evidence of the doctor who had made a *post mortem* examination of the body of the deceased should be taken. Accordingly, Dr. Roberts, the Civil Surgeon of Calicut, was examined. The witness stated that when he made the *post mortem* examination he found a bruise on the body of the deceased, and the spleen of the deceased was ruptured. The bruise he had observed was calculated to rupture the spleen of the deceased. The spleen of the deceased was very much enlarged and diseased. Dr. Roberts was of opinion that such a blow as that which caused the bruise on the body of the deceased, if inflicted on an ordinary healthy man, would not have caused a rupture of the spleen. His Lordship, after hearing this evidence, thought that there was no use of proceeding with the trial any further. His Lordship explained the law relating to the case to the jury, and said that there was no evidence to shew that the prisoner intended to cause the death of Hodson, or that he intended to inflict such bodily harm as he knew was likely to cause death or that he had any knowledge by which he knew that the blow he inflicted would cause death. There had been a mere ordinary fight between the prisoner and the deceased, and the doctor had stated that the bruise would not have caused the rupture of the spleen of an ordinary healthy man. Under these circumstances, his Lordship directed the jury to acquit the prisoner, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with that direction. His Lordship in discharging the prisoner said that he believed that the prisoner never intended to cause the death of Hodson, and that what occurred on the 1st June last at the Beypore Rest House was a mere ordinary fight. His Lordship however warned the prisoner against drunkenness, which he said was the most fruitful source of crime.

The prisoner was discharged.

THE ACCIDENT AT THE BEAS BRIDGE.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer* gives the following particulars of the accident at the Beas Bridge:—The principal topic of conversation at Lahore for the last few days has been the break in the railway at the Beas bridge, which has delayed our mails by about three hours every day. For some days back the Beas in common with most of the large rivers in the province has been in a very high state of flood, and all the bridges in the line of railway have been most carefully watched. With regard to the Beas there has always been a tendency in the stream to encroach on the eastern or Jullundur bank, and for the last few months defence works have been thrown out in order to turn the current of the river into a different channel. These efforts for some time were successful, but last week, however, the encroachment of the river became very alarming, and on Thursday morning last it was found that the water had commenced scouring behind the Jullundur abutment of the bridge, and was gradually washing away the embankment; and the protection wall having been, I believe, trenched, a telegram from the District Engineer stopped traffic over the bridge, and an alteration was made in the starting of the trains from Lahore. The Traffic Manager, Locomotive Superintendent, and Assistant Traffic Manager, with the Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer, went sharp down to the scene of the accident by special train, the Chief Engineer, Mr. Harrison, with the District Engineer being already on the spot. It was soon seen that nothing could be done till the flood subsided, and as the abutment was still standing, it was arranged to work the traffic to as near a point on either side of the bridge as was practicable, passengers being passed over the bridge on foot. The up-train was stopped at Kistaopur until arrangements could be made for the transfer of passengers, &c. In the meantime, Mr. Tavernor, the Assistant Traffic Manager of the eastern section of the line, who was in the up-train, was told to come on as far as he could with the mails to arrange with the Traffic Manager, who was awaiting his arrival at the Beas, for the working of trains, &c., under the changed hours of departure from Lahore. A train consisting of a reserved carriage containing Mr. Tavernor, and a break-van containing the mails, started from Kistaopur with a "caution line clear," and proceeded cautiously to the river. Every precaution was taken by the authorities at the Beas to prevent accident, and red lights or danger signals were exhibited near the break to guard against accident. These the driver for some reason or other did not catch sight of till it was too late, and the result was an accident which might have been most serious.

The moment the driver saw the danger signal he shut off steam, it appears; but as he was too near the dangerous part of the line, the result was that before the train could be pulled up, the engine took a header into the gap, dragging the saloon carriage and break-van after it. The driver the moment he felt the fore part of the engine sinking, seized his fireman, and jumped with him off the engine, thereby saving his own life and that of his assistant; but he was a good deal shaken, and broke some of his ribs. Mr. Tavernor just managed to crawl out of his carriage, and the occupants of the break-van had time to get out all right and remove the mails which were in due course forwarded to Lahore. From the latest accounts I have heard the engine tender, fuel truck, and carriage have sunk out of sight, the only portion of the train visible being the break-van, the buffers of which were below rail level. Endeavours are to be made as soon as possible to recover the engine, and some hopes are entertained of getting the lost rolling-stock up by piecemeal. If this cannot be accomplished there will be a loss of fully £5,000, apart from the cost of putting the line into repairs. The accidents caused by floods this year on the S. P. and D. line ought to be a lesson to those Government authorities who are pressing for large reductions in the engineering staff of the line, and it is to be hoped that they will give in to the views of the practical men, whose opinions against reduction have been justified by the occurrences of the last two months; and, after the experience of this season, admit that at least some weight should be attached to sentiments of thoroughly tried and eminent professional men, even though they may not be able to write the letters "R. E." after their names, or be fortunate enough to hail from Roorkee. I may mention that no portion of the Beas bridge proper has been destroyed, the damage done being to the embankment, which I believe for about 200 feet has been carried away.

THE MOST EFFECTIVE WEAPONS AGAINST THE HILL TRIBES.

THE following from a paper on Field Surgery on the North-West Frontier, contributed by Assistant Surgeon Lyon to the August number of the *Indian Medical Gazette*, gives some interesting facts as to the relative dread inspired in hill-men by the different arms of our soldiers:—

The mountain artillery is much dreaded by the hill people: they disperse before it, and never stand. Artillery is practically a moral arm when directed against them, from the terror which it inspires. The same is true of cavalry, armed with the tulwar and lance: hill people fear cavalry. They do not, however, fear infantry, even European troops. They appear sensible of the superiority of British fire-arms at long distances, and whenever engaged with infantry, they endeavour to come to close quarters, so as to bring the tulwar in collision with the bayonet. They avoid Goorkha infantry, armed with the kookree, and regiments armed with the sword-bayonet. Our own troops appear to be sensible of the inferiority of the British steel weapons when used against the tulwar. Every native officer of the regiment used a tulwar, and not the regulation tailor's sword; many Sikh soldiers, and some of the others, provided themselves with non-official tulwars on going into action. At present the hill people feel conscious that they have the advantage of superior weapons in hand-to-hand encounters with the troops. They are fully sensible, however, of the superiority and deadliness of British fire-arms.

BIBULOUS BABOOS.

THE Government Reporter on the Native Papers quotes the *Sumachar Chundrika* of the 17th ultimo, to the purport that apothecary halls are now to be met with in every street in Calcutta, which clandestinely sell liquor to the civilized Baboos given to drink, at all hours of the night.

"The proprietors of these halls cheat the Government of its due by taking no license, and encourage, to a very large extent, the vice of drunkenness among the people. The editor suggests that the Government should charge double duty upon all wines, &c., imported from Europe, and sell to shop-keepers at double price all sorts of country liquor. By this means many of the middle class people will be kept from drinking, and the Government will, at the same time, suffer no loss."

With reference to this the Calcutta *Examiner* says—The above suggestions will seem to some but the mere crudities of an unenlightened native, but they are thoroughly sound. It is the case that drunkenness amongst the native population is annually and most notably increasing, and that which most conduces to the spread of the evil is the facility with which, under the British abkaree regulations, drink can be procured at almost any place or hour. India is *the* country for a Maine law. Nine-tenths of both the Mahomedans and Hindus would hail with joy the enactment of such a measure, and the results would be good.

INDIA FOR THE INDIANS.

(*Pioneer.*)

"Clear your minds of cant." Now there is no subject that has got to itself a thicker crust of cant in these latter days than our occupation of India: the why and how of our coming here, and the probable end and outcome to be expected or wished therefrom.

An idea has somehow floated into being and taken visible shape in sundry phrases and allusions, to the effect that India has been placed in our charge as trustees during its national infancy; that we are to train up the child, and manage its estates during its nonage, taking no profit, but only necessary expenses; and finally, on our ward's attaining years of discretion, we are to hand over charge of the trust, receiving with a graceful bow, as we retire, the thanks and blessings of our *protégé*.

The theory is symmetrical, but unluckily a trifle too complete to fit in with facts. There is an awkwardness, to begin with, about the providential bestowal of the trust; it reminds us a little too much of the Yankee verdict:—"Died by the visitation of God, under highly suspicious circumstances." It would be more correct to say that we got possession of India through the blessing of Providence on many shrewd measures and brave deeds, also on sundry acts of violence, robbery, and fraud, that is, if it be necessary to drag in Providence at all. Then, although the good people who are always assuming or inferring, or alluding to this theory of trusteeship, consistently avow that it will be our duty some day or other to hand over the country to the natives to be governed by themselves, there is a difficulty in pinning them to the how and when of this transfer, and to the arrangements, mere matters of detail no doubt, that must attend it. We shall have something to say about some of these details presently, but first it may be as well to answer the question,—Why discuss a proposition so absurd, as some will say, or so distant, as even its supporters will confess? Well, it appears to us that this floating notion is likely to unsettle and agitate the minds of the natives, and to distract their efforts from more immediate and legitimate objects of ambition, and further, that it exercises a direct and mischievous influence upon public opinion, such as it is, on Indian matters at home, and thence upon the policy of the Indian Government out here. To govern the country well, to promote the prosperity and happiness of the people, and to preserve the stability of our rule, is a clear, de[illegible] which may well occupy the utmost energies of our Indian [illegible] for more than a generation to come. To train a congeries of heterogeneous people—separated by creed, by caste, by tradition, by natural antipathies, by race, by customs, by centuries of internecine warfare and mutual oppression—to live harmoniously together, and to govern themselves without interfering with each other, whether under a Central Government, or as a federation of States, when the pressure from without which now holds them together is withdrawn, is a task which we need hardly set ourselves, till we have learned to change the leopard's spots and to wash the negro white. As well might we attempt to make the gas in a balloon retain its shape after the silken envelope has been removed. If anything could be more futile than the nature of the task, it is the means by which we are to achieve it. First, there is education. We have been educating, more or less, in Bengal for half a century, and we have produced (with some noble exceptions) the Bengali Babu. It is possible that by dint of money and with time we might educate the ten millions or so of male Bengalis up to the B.A. standard, Shakespeare, curaçao, and patent-leather boots included. But how much we would ask, would the Bengalis be nearer to the power of governing themselves, or even to preventing other people from governing them by force? Look at the Sikhs again. If education teaches them anything, it will teach them that, but for the want of a strong successor to Runjit Singh, they might still have ruled the Punjab; that in 1857 they held the scales between us and the Purbeas; and that with a few determined leaders and some help from other Native States they might have compromised with us to recover the Punjab in return for helping us to re-conquer Hindustan.

Another step in the grand scheme is the association of natives with ourselves in the government of the country, as it is neatly put. That is to say, we admit half-a-dozen natives into the Civil Service by competition. We make judges of one or two low-caste Assamese, to whom the lowest menial of their courts would refuse the use of his *lota*, and of some Bengalis who are necessarily employed out of their own country, in districts where the natives not only hate them more venomously than they do the English, but despise them into the bargain. Meanwhile the real leaders of the people, the well-born gentry of old families, the once warlike chieftains to whom the hearts of the peasantry still cling, are left to rust their lives away in discontented idleness. Again, we nominate to our councils a few native Chiefs, mostly too well drilled to say more than "*jo hookum*," and when we do get a Scindiah more outspoken than the rest, who tells us plainly that we are alienating the people more and more by our incessant meddling, we smile a superior smile, and proceed "further to amend" the Code of Civil Procedure, passed two years ago, altered last year, and turned topsy-turvy this.

Does any sane human being suppose that all our enlightened and elaborate legislations would not be swept away in a whirlwind of popular passion, the moment a native Government of any kind or sort was established free from our dictation? The native understood and appreciated the patriarchical system, in a way. Perhaps the decisions were not always very legal, nor very consistent, and doubtless whichever side lost the suit thought that the sahib was mistaken. But if justice was not done, at least the sahib had tried to do it. So again the natives understood the courts under the native Government: there, as a rule, either money or influence ruled the decision: if you could bring neither to bear, you had better keep out of court. That was simple enough, but law and justice as administered under the Codes, and the High Courts are things no native (except the bunniahs, mahajuns and vakeels) can understand.

We are not now discussing the advantages or otherwise of recent changes in the laws *per se*; our point is the inconsistency of professing to govern with an eye to a future transfer of our functions to the natives, and yet neglecting to adapt our institutions to the habits, feelings, and genius of the natives, which would be certain to guide our successors.

There are a few trifling matters of detail which we should like to have explained by the advocates of the restitution-of-trust theory. We have invested a hundred millions or so of English money in railways, and we talk of spending forty or fifty more. Colonel Strachey's little estimate for canals projected is thirty millions, then there is the Indian Government debt, some trifles of municipal loans, a few millions for tea, coffee, and indigo estates, compensation to some thousands of Government and railway officials, who can scarcely be expected to perform a general Happy Despatch on the occasion of the projected transfer—altogether a little bill of four hundred millions or thereabouts to be defrayed by the Emperor of India, or the President of the Indian Republic—we believe it is not quite settled at present which it shall be—before taking possession of his Government. Then, supposing that we succeed in finding an individual, or a group of individuals of such calibre to grasp and retain the reins of Government when we retire, who is to provide for the permanence of this happy state of things? What is to prevent powerful subordinates from taking advantage of any temporary weakness in the central power and setting up for themselves? If no foreign power intervenes, would a quarter of a century elapse before the whole continent fell into discord and anarchy? It is easy to perceive that the moment we left the country, it would become the El Dorado of European adventurers and American filibusters. The game of all these men would be to attach themselves to the Governors of remote provinces, and to help them to achieve independence.

And what is to prevent foreign intervention? If Russia, or Prussia, or America should choose to step in and take possession of the vacant throne are we to say to them nay? And does any reasonable man suppose that such a prize as India would be left long uncontested? No, let us away with this pretence about ruling India for the good of the natives *alone*. Our sole right to be here is the right by which most of the good things of the world are held—possession. We took the country by fair and foul means, but now that we have got it, it would be a loss to us, and no gain to the natives to leave it. No one has any better title than ourselves for that matter, barring a few aborigines, for the country has been conquered over and over again. We happen to be the last comers and the strongest; we gain a rich trade, an opening for our children, a school for our army, power and prestige as a nation. Therefore we keep the country, and mean to keep it. So long as we hold it, we mean to govern justly and well, as much as in us lies, and to make the people happy and prosperous, always provided that it is in our way, not in theirs; and we do this not only because it is politic, but because it is right. Thus much we may fairly claim: but to say that we hold the country for any other reason than because it profits us to do so, is to be guilty of *cant*.

MISSIONARY LIFE IN AFRICA.

THE following extract from a hearty letter from an American missionary on the west coast of Africa (published by the *Pioneer*) does one good to read:—

"My dear P——, My wife says this is just the place she has been looking for—*it is right in the bush*. The leopards steal our chickens at night, so we let them sleep in the kitchen, where they are safe now. Porcupines and wild-cats are very troublesome of nights. On Sunday a boa-constrictor came to the front door and ate a chicken: we killed my gentleman. Tom is quite a genius. I was up the Bumpah river with him a short time ago. The people were making a great fuss over some god of theirs, so I asked Tom if he could not get me one. He soon got one. 'Please, massa I fetch him,' says he, handing me a smooth stone about the size of a large apple. 'Where you get him, Tom?' 'Please, sir, I *thief* him.' 'I don't think that's right, Tom.' 'I don't think I go to hell for that: he cannot know nothing I done." All the hands about the mission have to wear clothes. Mary's dress at home (and she is 15 years old) is three strings of berries round her waist, so my wife gave her some calico to make a 'cover slip' as they call them here. When Mary comes here now she come with her dress in hand until she gets to a large oleander bush at the corner. Here she slips it on, and when she returns, slips it off at the same place. Up some of the rivers are great quantities of alligators and monkeys. *The white traders do a great deal of mischief*. How is the Baptist Church? Pray for Africa."

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE SHIP MARITANA AND WRECK OF THE S.S. GAMBIA.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Cape Standard and Mail* writes under date Port Elizabeth, May 29:—"On last Friday night the ship Maritana, bound from Bombay for Liverpool with a cargo of cotton, when entering Algoa Bay, very nearly went ashore at the Bight. Fortunately the danger was seen in sufficient time to enable her to anchor about half a mile from shore. In consequence of severe weather encountered off the coast the Maritana was leaking so much that 25 men were immediately sent off to assist in pumping. On Saturday a light south-easterly wind was blowing, and as it seemed that the Maritana should be towed to the anchorage, the steamer Gambia was engaged for the purpose, and about 1 o'clock in the day slipped anchor, and steamed towards the distressed vessel. In an hour afterwards everybody was surprised to see the Gambia return, and float in a purposeless manner towards the New Jetty. Many people ran down Jetty-street to see what was wrong, and there a most extraordinary spectacle presented itself. There was the Gambia drifting exactly like a huge log towards the shore. Steam rushed out of the funnel, but the fan of the screw was motionless, so it was evident that her machinery was broken and useless. One anchor, apparently a kedg, as it scarcely held her, hung over her bows and there was no signal up, so far as I saw, either for anchors or assistance. The wind and sea were both setting in shore, and it was very evident that unless help were afforded she must infallibly strike on the rocks. The Lizzy and John, anchor boat, had been promptly applied to, but, alas! although there was an anchor there was no warp. The Natal steamer had been gone about half an hour, and was now out of sight; the Sailor's Friend, with anchors and warps, was down at the Bight, and seemingly nothing could be done. If ever there was an unlucky ship in the world it was the Gambia. I hear that she was nearly wrecked coming in during Friday night, and then lost an anchor, and that when trying to assist the Maritana a rope got foul of the fan of the screw and became the means of stopping the machinery. Here she was, then, without sufficient anchors, with broken machinery, an adverse sea, and a rocky lee shore,—for she had the additional luck of being opposite the very worst part of the beach. What was to be done? The Port-Captain was at his post, and he, along with many others, went afloat. But the 'stars in their courses fought against Sisera,' and the Gambia was doomed. The Sailor's Friend, with all canvas set, is coming up as quickly as possible, but she now must arrive too late. The Gambia strikes again and again, and a thrill of pain passes through the thousands who line the Victoria Quay and crowd the jetty. One or two passengers leave the doomed ship, and every wave sends her farther on the reef. The Sailor's Friend comes up, an anchor is put down, and the rope passed on board in the vain hope that at high tide she may be warped off. But nothing can move her, and there she lies close to the sea-wall, in comparatively mild, calm weather, such an extraordinary spectacle that many people cannot believe that she is ashore, and when they do actually see her, can scarcely trust their eyes, and feel inclined to rub them and think what they behold is unreal, like Aladdin's father when he first looked at the wonderful magic palace. Yesterday (Sunday) the cargo was taken out—the donkey steam engine hard at work, and I am glad to say that goods on board are not damaged. Of course strenuous efforts will be made to get her off, and there is a chance that at next spring tide they may be successful. There are 10ft. of water in the fore compartment, the others are free."

THE CLIMATE OF ENGLAND.

IT has of late years become so much the fashion of Anglo-Indians to abuse the climate of their native country, as being cold, unenjoyable, if not absolutely unhealthy, that we desire to draw attention to the death column of the last *Home News*. Of 105 deaths, *the ages of only 82 being given*, we find 53 were over 60 years of age, 12 over 80, and 2 over 90. It is also true that, and this is the most hopeful feature of the case, that the anxiety to get home from India increases with the condemnation of home. But for stringent regulations the Indian services, covenanted and uncovenanted servants, would [illegible] down at Brighton and Scarborough. Meanwhile we condemn Brighton, not being there. This is as it should be. We shall cease to be English when we cease to grumble.—*Friend of India.*

THE PRUSSIAN FIELD-GUN.

(*Pall Mall Budget*, July 14.)

THE Prussian steel breech-loading field-gun which lately arrived in this country in exchange for a bronze 9-pounder muzzle-loader which was sent by our War Office to Berlin, has, after being duly inspected in London and criticised at Woolwich, found its way to Shoeburyness, where trials will be made with it in the course of this week. The gun, which is called a 4-pounder according to the foreign system of artillery nomenclature, throws an elongated projectile of about 9 lb., with a charge of about 1 lb. 2 oz. It will be pitted against the English 9-pounder, of which the charge is 1 lb. 12 oz. But as the object of the trial is to obtain data as to the relative merits of the two systems of field artillery as they stand, it is of course fair and proper to fire the representative gun of each system with its regular service charge, neither more nor less. The trial is a comparative, not a competitive one. That is to say, the object is simply to compare two existing systems. In this respect it is unlike the experiments which were carried out a few years ago at Tegel, when the object was professedly the selection of one particular class of gun for the armament of the Prussian fleet. Then, each gun ought to have been permitted to fire any charge which its backers might think it capable of, and to which they would consent to submit it in the endurance trials. Now, it is quite otherwise. Each gun is the representative of a system, the elements of which have been presumably determined with reference to the best obtainable results. If the Germans do not fire larger charges than 1 lb. 2 oz. in their 9-pounders, we may fairly presume that they have good reasons for their moderation—reasons relating to recoil, endurance, &c. If we in England treat our 9-pounders to 1 lb. 12 oz. of powder, it is fair to presume that this charge has been assigned in view of all the circumstances of the case. It is important to point this out, because we shall no doubt hear complaints that the German gun was unfairly treated. The advocates of breech-loaders will most likely argue that the breech-loading gun has been tested at a disadvantage. It is as well therefore to make it clear beforehand that the trial is not a trial of breech-loading guns in the abstract as against muzzle-loaders in the abstract, but of a concrete and definite system of artillery in which breech-loading is one of the elements, against another concrete or definite system of artillery in which muzzle-loading is one of the elements.

With regard to the results of the forthcoming trial, artillerists will acquit us of all imprudence when, having stated the charges of the two guns, we venture to predict that in initial velocity, in range, in flatness of trajectory, and in ballistic power, the English gun will prove superior to the German. With regard to accuracy—one of the advantages which the advocates of breech-loaders invariably and strenuously claim—it would perhaps be unwise to venture upon any decided prophecy, but we may go so far as to predict confidently that the breech-loading gun will not exhibit that "incomparable superiority" in precision which its supporters claim for it. When we recollect our accumulated experience on this point—that that experience has decidedly on the whole been in favour of muzzle-loaders—that only so recently as last summer the muzzle-loader in a very full trial had slightly the advantage of the Armstrong breech-loader in accuracy—and when we recall the performances of the 9-pounder muzzle-loader as given in the report of the Indian Field-gun Committee, viz., a mean difference of range at 2,665 yards (a mile and a half) of only 18·9 yards, and a mean reduced deflection at the same range of only 0·8 yard,—with these facts and figures before us, it is impossible to resist the conclusion that even on that point on which the breech-loader is supposed to be strongest it will find it hard to beat its muzzle-loading rival. With regard to rapidity of fire—a point, be it observed, to which the Prussians attach very little importance in practice, whatever they may say of it in theory—it is probable that the muzzle-loader will have the advantage. Indeed, if the figures of Captain Nicaise, of the Belgian artillery, an ardent supporter of breech-loaders, are to be relied upon, the superiority of the muzzle-loaders will be very marked indeed. In his "L'Artillerie de Campagne Belge," Captain Nicaise gives twenty-five rounds in eleven minutes as the best performance of the breech-loader—or 26·4 seconds per round. The 9-pounder muzzle-loader has been tired for rapidity combined with accuracy fifty rounds in thirteen minutes—or 15·6 seconds per round. This would give seventeen rounds from the muzzle-loader to ten of the breech-loader. We do not expect to find the disparity quite as great as this; but that the muzzle-loader will prove, as it invariably has done, the quicker gun, we do not doubt. As to the relative simplicity of the two guns, there can be no two opinions; and we shall be disappointed if we do not find that the effects obtained with the English shrapnel are vastly superior to any which will be obtained with the Prussian common shell. In short, we look forward to the trials of this week with confidence, as likely to establish in a marked degree the all-round superiority of the English 9-pounder muzzle-loading field-gun to the Prussian 9-pounder breech-loader. And although artillerists will probably not learn much from this trial which they do not know already, it will be something that the world at large should have ocular demonstration of the excellence of a muzzle-loading field-gun. In this way the phantom of a breech-loading field-gun with which our dreams of artillery supremacy are so frequently disturbed may, perhaps, be finally laid to rest.

PROFESSIONAL ETIQUETTE.

YESTERDAY in the Chief Court, Mr. Boyle, barrister-at-law, appealed to the bench against the action of the Commissioner, Colonel Elliot, in having on a recent occasion ordered him out of Court, when he had appeared in a civil case. The Commissioner, it appeared, informed Mr. Boyle that his conduct was a breach of professional etiquette, because in this case Mr. Boyle was appearing for an individual *against* whom he had appeared in a former suit *two years ago!* The suit was, it is true, between the same parties, but the cause of action is alleged to have been totally different.

On the Commissioner objecting to Mr. Boyle proceeding with his case, Mr. Boyle withdrew after entering his protest, and the case was adjourned. On the subsequent hearing Mr. Boyle appeared again in Court, intending, however, to take no part in the case, but merely to remain as a looker-on. The Commissioner, however, objected to his sitting in his court, and ordered him out. Mr. Boyle asserted his right as one of the public and as a member of the bar to listen to the proceedings in a public court of law. Colonel Elliott again ordered him out, and as there appeared to be a probability of unpleasant consequences, Mr. Boyle stated he was willing to oblige the Court by leaving. The Court was not appeased by the phrase, declined to be obliged, and peremptorily ordered him to leave the precincts. Mr. Boyle was thus forced to appeal to the Chief Court to investigate Colonel Elliott's charge against him of unprofessional conduct, and to take cognisance of the conduct of the Commissioner. The Chief Court has sent for the files of the case referred to.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

THE VERY REMARKABLE ACCOUNTS OF THE BANK OF FRANCE.

(*Economist*, July 8.)

THE accounts which the Bank of France has this week again for the first time since September begun to publish, are perhaps the most remarkable bank accounts which have appeared. They represent the effects of a greater destruction in the political elements of credit (taking the war and the civil commotion together) than have ever been known since banking became a trade, and that effect has been shown by the accounts of a bank much larger and much stronger than any which has ever before been subjected to an equal or an analogous experience.

The most important fact is, that after all the calamities which have happened, even now the Bank of France cannot be said to stand at all badly, if we take due account of its peculiar position and circumstances. Of course the liabilities of a bank which has been required by its Government to suspend specie payments, and which pays its outgoings in its own convertible paper, are for the present only nominal; they would only become real if specie payments were resumed. But if specie payments *were* resumed, and if the liabilities of the Bank of France in consequence became real, these are what they would be:—

	£
Notes and drafts in circulation	89,985,000
Public deposits	5,631,000
Private deposits	22,246,000
	117,862,000

—and the reserve would be nearly 22 millions, or very nearly 1/5th. And this is really a very large reserve for a country like France, where banking is very little developed. It is certainly a much larger proportionate reserve than exists in this country. The peculiar provisions of Peel's Act, which separates the banking from the currency reserve, make a comparison with any other country always difficult, since no other country has any corresponding circulation. But if we take the banking liabilities of six joint stock banks only, and remember that the reserve of notes and coin in the Bank of England is the only store of actual cash which England possesses to meet the banking liabilities of these banks and others, we find that—

BANKING LIABILITIES OF BANK OF ENGLAND AND SIX LONDON JOINT STOCK BANKS, DEC. 31, 1870.

	£	£
Bank of England—		
Public deposits	6,286,000	
Private deposits	20,283,000	
Seven-day and other Bills	750,000	
		27,319,000
London and Westminster		22,869,000
London Joint Stock		17,315,000
Union		15,413,000
London and County		16,506,000
City		4,274,000
Consolidated		2,496,000
		106,192,000

And the reserve of notes in the banking department is £12,574,000, or 12 per cent. of the banking liabilities. Or if we include the banknote circulation, and make the Bank of England accounts up into the "old form," as it has now for so many years been called, the account is—

LIABILITIES, including CIRCULATION OF BANK OF ENGLAND.

	£
Bank of England—	
Circulation and deposits	51,512,000
London and Westminster	22,869,000
London Joint Stock	17,315,000
Union	15,413,000
London and County	16,506,000
City	4,274,000
Consolidated	2,496,000
	130,385,000

—and coin and bullion in both departments is £22,383,000, or 17 per cent. of the entire liabilities, whether of banking or of circulation.

In both cases, when we include only six joint stock banks, we find that the ratio of the English reserve to the English liabilities is less than that of the French reserve to the French liability. And the liabilities of these six banks are only an infinitesimally small part of the liabilities of England. If we could give all the liabilities of the private banks, all the liabilities of English country bankers, whether on deposits or circulation, and all those of the Irish and Scotch bankers, we should have a most formidable total. Broadly speaking, the reserve in the Bank of England is the only reserve (except the cash in the till, and the comparatively small sums kept in Scotland and Ireland in conformity with the Act of 1845) which is held against it. But the French liabilities outside the Bank of France are in comparison very trifling. So that we are left with the great and strange result that, after the invasion and after the civil war, the credit system of France rests on a larger basis of cash, and is supported by a far larger percentage of reserve to liabilities than our English credit system, though the latter is in its ordinary state, and has not been tested either by invasion or internal convulsion.

The principal reason [illegible] of the Bank of France is its unparalleled strength last year. At that time its liabilities were—

	£
Notes and drafts	59,588,000
Public deposits	7,031,000
Private deposits	17,864,000
	84,483,000

—and its bullion and specie nearly £52,000,000, or 62 per cent. of its liabilities. Probably never since banking has become a trade—at least has taken its modern form of a receipt of deposits and an issue of promissory paper—has any bank held so large a proportion of cash reserve to its current liabilities as the Bank of France last year held. Most fortunately these strange and unprecedented political calamities attacked the Bank at a period of exceptional strength, and therefore it has been able to surmount them so easily, and to stand so well at last.

The next most remarkable point—indeed in one sense the most remarkable of all, for it is quite new and has never been stated before—is that the advances to the trading community of France have diminished. In September, in the last account which was published till now, the discounts had fallen to £64,000,000. And it would not have been unreasonable to think that they would have been as great now. Certainly most bankers would have anticipated that it would be very difficult to get in money during an invasion and revolution. Their bad and dubious customers, they would imagine, would certainly stop at such a time, and even their best customers would require to be "kept going," and would not be able at such a crisis of difficulty to refund or to do without any large amount of the advances usually made to them. But the figures of the Bank of France show a contrary result. They are—

	£
Discounts running	21,452,000
Overdue bills	14,865,000
	36,317,000

—showing a reduction of nearly a half since September. Nothing can speak more conclusively for the substantial soundness both of the business of the Bank of France and of French commerce in general, than that it should have been possible for the Bank to obtain, and for the community to make, this immense repayment.

The immense augmentation in the paper circulation was obvious, was known before the publication of the accounts, and has therefore been much discussed. On one important aspect of it we elsewhere say something. But there is another important point on which it is desirable that opinions should be clear. As yet the issue of banknotes by the Bank of France during the invasion has been like the issue of banknotes by the Bank of England in a panic, and after the suspension of Peel's Act. In such cases with us a great auxiliary circulation of cheques is on a sudden rendered less efficient than usual, and requires at the same moment a greater support of banknotes or coin than ausual. Consequently in that moment of fear and issue of banknotes can occur without depreciation, which at any other time would cause depreciation. Just so in France: the metallic circulation has lately been largely hoarded, and therefore the paper circulation has been needed to take its place, and has taken it without being depreciated. But soon these hoarded sums of metallic money will come forth—some are now being sent forth in consequence of the loan; and it is not very easy to see how, if the metallic money comes out, the paper money can remain as large as it is without falling considerably in value.

The enormous augmentation of the loan by the Bank of France to the French Government was a necessity in their position. They obtained the means to make it partly by diminishing their bullion, but mainly by an augmentation of paper currency, which they could not have obtained without the leave of the Government. And as the Government gave that leave, they were right to obtain the principal benefit from it.

The Bank of France is an institution entirely opposed to all English ideas. The governor and deputy-governor are appointed by the State, and they are in fact supreme in the Bank. And the intervention of the Executive Government in banking is opposed to established opinion and to sound political economy. But this much at least may be said. If the State in any country begins to foster banking it should do so in such a manner as to have a perfect control over the banking which it fosters. The French Government did not, like the Government of India with the old Bombay Bank, give the credit of its sanction to a bank over which it had no control. It took absolute authority over the Bank, and by means of a council of skilled *regents*, it is enabled to [illegible]

BANK OF FRANCE ACCOUNT*.

	June 30, 1870.	Sept. 8, 1870.	June 29, 1871.
LIABILITIES.			
Capital	7,300,000	7,300,000	7,300,000
Profits and reserve	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Notes in circulation, and drafts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Public deposits	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Private deposits	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
* Reserve for eventual losses on prolonged bills, and liquidation of the Metz, Mulhouse, and Strasbourg branches	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total liabilities	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ASSETS.			
Cash and bullion	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Private securities	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
* Postponed bills	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Government securities	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
* Treasury obligations	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
* Advance to City of Paris	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
† Property of the bank, sundries, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Assets	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

* The items thus distinguished appear only in the new account.
† Including (in the new account) the amount of the operations relative to the loan to the branches not yet classified.

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BOOTS FOR CAVALRY.

AMONG the many remarkable features which deserve to be noticed at the Bushey Park review were the Prince of Wales' boots. Unobservant civilians concentrated the faculties of their minds on the manœuvres or appearance of the troops, but military critics perceived with surprise that his Royal Highness, who wore the uniform of the 10th Hussars, was clad as respects his lower extremities in tight pantaloons and brilliantly shining boots of a description between the Hessian boot and the Blucher boot. In these days, when change for the sake of change is justly condemned by all true soldiers, it is necessary to look for the cause of this alteration of costume in some deeper reason than that of mere caprice. Hitherto the British cavalry have worn trousers, or, to use the technical term, overalls, which have been covered with leather at the foot in order to protect the garment from the mud. This, however, was obviously inconvenient when the exigencies of war necessitated that the wearer should sleep in his clothes. Now tight pantaloons with boots worn over them dispose at once of the two difficulties arising from the mud, and from being dressed in a sleeping garment. The muddy boot which has protected the pantaloon is cast aside, and the wearer retires to his couch in comfort. Like all other reforms, especially military reforms, this reform is tentative, but in order to test to a certain extent the efficiency of this new style of dress the Prince of Wales donned these boots at the review, and their appearance is said to have elicited universal approbation.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

THE STEAMSHIP OWNERS AND THE TRADE WITH THE EAST.

GREAT MEETING OF MERCHANTS IN LONDON.

(*Shipping Gazette.*)

LONDON, Tuesday, July 11, 1871.

TO-DAY one of the most important commercial meetings recently called together was held at the London Tavern, in response to a circular which had been issued by the leading firms in the city. The circular in question set out *inter alia* the following: "Since the great extension of steam navigation to the East, occasioned by the opening of the Suez Canal route, the practice among steamship owners of printing special forms of bills of lading containing clauses which would have the effect of annulling their previously existing liability as common carriers of goods, has produced an amount of inconvenience and risk which is now urgently pressing itself upon the attention of shippers, consignees, underwriters, and the financial establishments which advance upon the security of shipping documents. Strong remonstrances have likewise been received from abroad upon this subject, and the time has now arrived when it is desirable to fix by a common understanding such uniform and reasonable conditions, relating to the conveyance of merchandise in steam vessels and the payment of their freight as the future conducting of the trade seems to require."

The attendance was very large and influential. Mr. R. W. Crawford, M.P., was voted to the chair, and, in opening the proceedings, said the object of the meeting was to consider a subject of very great importance to everybody engaged in the East India trade, whether as shippers of goods from this country or as consignees of goods from abroad. In former bills of lading it would be remembered that the conditions were simple, and that there was no difficulty in settling matters with the owners of ships; but recently not only had a different class of ships been introduced, but different shipowners now sent their vessels into the Eastern seas. It was found in practical experience that these new shipowners, with whom the shippers had to deal, were importing into the trade methods of doing business with which they were familiar with in short voyages to the Baltic and elsewhere, and which were not in accordance with the former practice of the Eastern trade—novelties to which the trade were not accustomed, and which would be very prejudicial to their interests. The circulars had been sent out to the various mercantile firms, and the intention was to include everybody, who had an interest in the question, and if any omission had been made it had been purely accidental. He had stated, in very general terms, the reason for calling the present meeting together. They were all familiar with a paper which had been issued and circulated by the Salvage Association. That paper set out in very clear and definite terms the various changes introduced into the forms of bills of lading, particularly in the case of steam vessels, which were now fast superseding sailing ships to all parts of the world. He need not take up the time of the meeting by going through the various statements contained in the paper, and it would be sufficient to state that there were new conditions as to freight, stipulations regarding voyages, stipulations limiting the liability of shipowners for damage to goods, and stipulations affecting the carriage of goods. It was necessary to have these points permanently and satisfactorily settled between the shippers of goods and the shipowners, and, while considering what was due to themselves, they must not forget the interests of the shipowners. (Hear, hear.) For this purpose, it was suggested that a committee of merchants should be appointed to confer with the shipowners in the event of the shipowners desiring to meet them. No doubt the shipowners would meet the merchants in the same friendly spirit which the merchants would extend to them in the event of a meeting. The matters of which the merchants had mostly to complain were the unusual exceptions which were introduced into bills of lading, the terms on which goods were carried, and so forth. There was also a new practice introduced with regard to the payment of freight, in some cases before the goods were handed, examined, or weighed. These conditions to people engaged in the Eastern trade were practically new, and were such as to demand the most careful consideration. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Magniac, M.P., said it was important that a committee should be appointed, and he cordially endorsed what the Chairman had said as to the desire of the trade to meet the shipowners fairly. Th[illegible] had their [illegible], and the shipowners did not wish to infringe any rights of the shippers, but to come to a satisfactory agreement. He would move—

> That a committee of merchants be appointed to consider all the special stipulations that have been introduced into bills of lading for steam vessels, and to confer thereon with the representatives of the steamship owners and underwriters, with a view of drawing up a general form of bill of lading which shall be equitable in its conditions to all parties, and arranging such a method of settling the freight as may remedy existing irregularities.

The underwriters had a right to be consulted, and he trusted that amongst the names that would be submitted there would be some gentlemen specially able to represent their views. A bill of lading was formerly regarded as a receipt for goods, and the shipowners stood in the position of a common carrier, and was responsible for the returns of goods represented by the bill of lading, with the exception of "the act of God and the Queen's enemies," provided no especial agreement was imported into the bill of lading. It was found reasonable and necessary, under certain circumstances, that the shipowner should not have too great a liability. The new form was first adapted by the French Co., who had a large subsidy, and who took goods or not, as they liked. It was this importation of new conditions into bills of lading which set the pernicious example, which was followed by others, and of which they had now to complain. The new conditions were so numerous that it had been found necessary to tabulate them. In the first place, freight was to be paid on arrival, and the shipowner was then required to give up his receipt. This absolutely neutralises the bill of lading. Another of the most important clauses was one to which he must refer—viz., for a ship to have "liberty to call and stay at ports, in or out of customary route, in any order, for any purpose," so that a merchant might hear of his goods by telegraph from New York or other places when he believed them to be in a different part of the world. The reason why merchants paid steamers' freights was because they wished to have their goods as quickly as possible, and it was rather hard that they should have their goods sent to other ports than those to which they were intended. The most extraordinary clause was No. 8, that shipowners would not be responsible "for the misdoings, error in judgment, negligence, or default of any pilot, master mariners or engineers, stevedores, any other person in the service of the shipowner, whether navigating the ship or otherwise." Then there was a clause for "liberty to carry the goods by any other steamer, or any other ship, either belonging to the owner or any other person, and whether proceeding directly or indirectly to the port of delivery." Lastly, there was a stipulation giving the shipowner "liberty to carry goods of all kinds, whether dangerous or not." Thus a merchant might have his goods sent to the bottom of the sea at any moment without being able to obtain any redress. The payment of freight, however, was perhaps the most serious exception, because everything depended upon the security. The shipowner had the goods and the shipper the bill of lading, and without the bill of lading he was perfectly powerless. At present the danger was not a great one, for there were magnificent lines of steamers, but these steamers would get old and unfit for service, and would pass into other hands, and goods which were shipped in the first-class vessel might be transferred to vessels of a very different class. It was to the interest of shipowners themselves that they should accept the responsibility, and that first-class ships should be placed on an equality with inferior vessels. The hon. gentleman concluded by proposing the following resolution:—

> That a committee of merchants be appointed to consider all the special stipulations that have been introduced into bills of lading for steam vessels, and to confer thereon with the representatives of the steamship owners and underwriters, with the view of drawing up a general form of bills of lading which shall be suitable in its conditions to all parties; and of arranging some method of settling the freight as may remedy existing irregularities.

Mr. Alfred Tozer, of the Universal Marine Insurance Company, seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Ashton then moved—

> That the following gentlemen constitute the committee, with power to add to their number: Messrs. Baring Brothers, W. H. Crake (of the firm of Crawford and Colvin), H. Farquhar (Forbes, Forbes and Co.), Alexander Kleinwork (Doate, Kleinwork, and Co.), E. Halton (F. A. Gibb and Co.), Gough, Arbuthnot (Arbuthnot, Latham, and Co.), James Macandrew (Messrs. Matherson and Co.), William Broughall (Messrs. Broughall and Co.), John Fleming (Smith, Fleming, and Co.)

This resolution was also carried unanimously.

Mr. Broughall next moved—

> That a small subscription be entered into by the mercantile firms interested to procure the requisite legal advice, and to defray incidental expenses.

Mr. Arthur Smith seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

A cordial vote of thanks being passed to the hon. gentleman for presiding, the meeting then terminated.

INFANTILE WASTING AND DEBILITY OF CHILDREN SUCCESSFULLY TREATED WITH DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In the treatment of infantile wasting and of debility at the early periods of life, the curative effects of this celebrated Oil have been remarkably manifested. Thomas Hunt, Esq., Medical Officer of Health to the populous district of Bloomsbury, in a communication to the *Medical Times and Gazette*, writes: "In badly-nourished infants, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three tea-spoonfuls a-day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the Oil swallowed, or more; and, as children generally like the taste of Dr. de Jongh's Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more, it appears as though there were some prospect of deliverance for the appalling multitude of children who figure in the weekly bills of mortality issued from the office of the Registrar-General."

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is supplied only in imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, sealed with a capsule impressed with Dr. de Jongh's trade-mark stamp, a cod fish on a shield encircled by the words "Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil." Without this capsule none is genuine.—Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London; and sold by all Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers.

THE LADY MEDICAL STUDENTS AND THE EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.

THE following letter from Miss Jex-Blake has been submitted to the Senatus of the Edinburgh University. The Senatus decided to defer consideration of it for a fortnight that in the interim the opinion of counsel might be obtained as to the legal powers of the Senatus with reference to the suggestions it contained:—

June 26, 1871.

GENTLEMEN,—It is now about two years since the University of Edinburgh sanctioned the study of medicine by women, and admitted them to matriculation as medical students. You are aware that, during the subsequent period, I and four other ladies have completed the first half of our University course, having attended the teaching of the respective professors in the following subjects:—Chemistry, Practical Chemistry, Institutes of Medicine, and Botany; and of recognised extra mural lecturers in the following subjects:—Natural History, Anatomy, Practical Anatomy, and Surgery. We have, however, ascertained, by application to the several Professors whose courses it is necessary for us next to attend, that we cannot obtain from them the requisite instruction during the ensuing winter session, as they are not prepared to deliver second courses of lectures for our benefit, and we are debarred by the existing regulations from obtaining qualifying instruction in the University in any other way. We are at the same time prevented from obtaining the necessary classes in the extra mural school, as we have already attended four classes outside the University, and the general regulations do not allow University students to exceed this number. I venture, therefore, to come before you in my own name and in that of my fellow students with the earnest request that you will take into immediate consideration what steps may be necessary to enable us to complete the education that we have already carried so far in your University. I further venture most respectfully to submit to you two suggestions, either of which, if recommended by you for the approval of the University Court, might give every needful facility for the complete education of women in medicine, while entirely avoiding the necessity either for mixed classes, or for requiring a second course of lectures from those Professors who may be unwilling to deliver such a course.

These suggestions are—(1) That whenever a Professor may be unable or unwilling to deliver a separate course of lectures on his subject, the Senatus should nominate for the approval of the University Court a special lecturer on the said subject, for the express purpose of giving us the requisite qualifying instruction, we undertaking to defray the expenses of such appointment; or (2). That the University regulations with respect to extra mural classes be so far relaxed in our special case, that, whenever a Professor may be unable or unwilling to deliver a separate course of lectures we should be authorised to attend a corresponding class in the same subject in the extra mural school, the said class being held to qualify equally for graduation.

Venturing to commend the above suggestions, in the absence of others, to your most favourable consideration, I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

SOPHIA JEX-BLAKE.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

THURSDAY, JULY 6.

THE Court sat precisely at ten o'clock.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—My Lord, a communication has been made by the foreman of the jury to me and my learned friend on the other side upon the subject of the convenience of sitting to-morrow. My learned friend the Solicitor-General says it is not likely his cross-examination will last for more than an hour longer. I expect I shall be very well able to finish my re-examination by the ordinary time to-morrow; but if not, I shall, with your Lordship's permission, continue it until a later hour in the evening, in order to accommodate the jury by finishing to-morrow.

The Lord Chief Justice—Within the last few days I have been very much better in health, and as far as I am concerned, I shall be able to sit as late as anybody.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—There was a letter mentioned yesterday as to which the plaintiff said it "caused him a sleepless night." Mr. Holmes has a letter-press copy of the letter, and desires to produce it.

The Lord Chief Justice—He suggested two letters.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—They are both here.

The Solicitor-General—I asked you yesterday for the rosary which Miss Doughty gave you. Do you produce it?

Mr. Spofforth handed to the Solicitor-General a rosary made of amber beads of the ordinary kind, with a cross or crucifix attached.

Is that the rosary Miss Doughty gave to you?—Yes.

[It was sent up to the bench, and then passed on to the jury.]

Now, have you got Mrs. Pittingdreigh's letters mentioned yesterday?—Yes.

The Lord Chief Justice—I wish now to say that it will be my duty to-morrow to ask whether either of you make any application about sitting after to-morrow, but I don't ask you to make any observation on the matter at present.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine repeated that whatever had been done with respect to the adjournment had been on counsels' responsibility, and that the applications on the subject had come from them, and from no other quarter.

His Lordship observed that, as far as he was personally concerned, he was willing to give any time, to sit any time, and to do anything in his power within the limits of his health and strength, to facilitate any proposal which might be submitted to him.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine wished to call his Lordship's attention to the date of the last letter from Mrs. Pittingdreigh.

The Lord Chief Justice—The dates of the four letters are June 11, June 17, June 27, and July 7 respectively.

The Solicitor-General read the copies of the four letters from Mrs. Pittingdreigh to the claimant in the following order. The first letter was without date or envelope, and was as follows:—

> Victoria-cottages, Bentham-road, S. Hackney.
>
> Sir Roger Tichborne.
>
> Dear Sir,—Drop me a line and say when I can see you. If you prefer you can come to my house. I have a particular communication to make. If you wish I can bring you a copy of Broomhead's evidence to read. There has been a communication from Mackenzie.—Yours obediently, S. PITTINGDREIGH.
>
> If you write, address in my own name. If you think it won't be safe to come to my house, don't come. Write by return of post.
>
> (Post mark, July 4, 1867.)
>
> Sir Roger Tichborne.
>
> Dear Sir,—It is absolutely needful I see you as soon as possible. I have some startling particulars to say. If you prefer I shall send them by post. Let me know when you return. I am determined to stand your friend, as you are so unjustly slandered.—Yours truly.
>
> Victoria Cottage, Bentham-road, South Hackney, July 18.
>
> Dear Sir,—I am induced to trouble you once more. I cannot come to see you, as I cannot leave home. I am in trouble, and my husband is ill—he was not able to go to his office the early part of last week. I have had an execution in my house three days, and am afraid I must lose my furniture. If you would be kind enough to send me what you promised, it would save us; it is for a surgeon's bill. My husband says that you must be prepared to clear up many errors in your affidavits. The ship Bella was not near the spot you say when you escaped drowning. Some authorities from Lloyd's will prove this. They have the captain of the Bella, who knows nothing of the circumstance. Also a very wealthy merchant at Valparaiso, who had travelled with Sir Roger Tichborne, and to whom Sir Roger entrusted some property, will soon be in London. If his statement be true it is much against you. The gentleman brings the property with him, also two letters written in French by Sir Roger respecting the care of his property; this gentleman saw Sir Roger on board the ship which was lost at sea. I told you about a valuable diamond ring with an inscription; this ring has been traced. The jeweller who made it will identify it. Write by return of post. If you will help us we will help you in anything very secret. If I don't pay out the execution by Friday evening our goods will go.—Yours truly,
>
> (Signed) S. PITTINGDREIGH.
>
> Dear Sir,—I was coming to Croydon to see you, but I was afraid you would be out, and I did not wish to speak of anything important to any one else. I write for your own good, as everything has been found out, even to your relative's trade and name. I will not say more till I see you. If you come to my house it would suit me better, as it will be difficult for me to leave my children. You can come without being seen, as I now reside in a very quiet part of South Hackney, in a line with Victoria-park-road. Take a buss from the Bank, and get down at the Broadway—and there we are. If you prefer my coming as before I will do so, but the other way would suit me better.—Yours truly,
>
> S. PITTINGDREIGH.

This letter was not dated, but was addressed to Sir Roger Tichborne, Wellesley-villas, Wellesley-road, Croydon, and bore the postmark of November 7, 1867.

Are those all the letters you received?—I am not certain that they are all. They are all that I can find.

Are those the begging letters you spoke of?—Yes, decidedly.

Is the writer the person of whom you said, "A little, dirty, miserable thing, who would have sold her father and mother for a £10 note," and "I would no more allow her to go in the presence of my wife, if I knew it, than I would a beggar in the streets?"—Yes.

Then you seem at all events to have been in communication with Mrs. Pittingdreigh from July until November, 1867?—I don't think I was in communication the whole of that time.

I find I put it too high yesterday in saying that Mr. Pittingdreigh was a confidential clerk of Messrs. Dobinson and Geare's office?—Yes.

He was only a copying clerk?

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—My learned friend may be equally in error in saying he is a copying clerk.

The Solicitor-General—And this information about the Bella and other things was got from him—a copying clerk?—I suppose so.

Mr. Mackenzie is mentioned in one of the letters. You knew who he was?—I knew he was a detective.

You knew he was employed in Australia on the part of the defendants?—Yes.

The Solicitor-General handed up to witness a letter to Mrs. Pittingdreigh, dated June 27, 1867, and asked—Now, do you mean to swear that this is not your handwriting?—I will positively swear that I never wrote this letter.

Not a word?—Not a word; not a particle. My Lord, it is made to imitate one of my "9's"

With regard to the last two I asked you yesterday about the signatures?—I beg your pardon; you put the whole body of the letters and the signatures together.

Is the signature to that (19th July) in your handwriting?—Oh! You acknowledge the body to be a forgery, do you? (Laughter.)

Don't speak to me. Answer the question?—No; I swear most positively it is not.

Was that letter or any part of it written by your authority or sanction, or with your knowledge?—Not one portion of it.

The learned counsel reminded him that from the short-hand writer's notes it appeared he had said it was his signature.

Does it appear to have been written over in pencil?

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—You had better take the glass.

The claimant (after examining it for a long time under the glass)—I see no marks of any pencil.

Does it appear to have been traced?—No.

As you received these letters from Mrs. Pittingdreigh, did you hand them to Mr. Holmes?—I can't recollect whether I gave them to him from time to time or all at one time.

He was aware of your general communication—Yes.

Do you mean to swear these four letters are the only ones you received from Mrs. Pittingdreigh?—I said a little while ago I believed there were more.

Did you give to Mr. Holmes the statement of Mr. Broomhead?—Yes.

Did you never go to Mr. Pittingdreigh's house at all?—I most solemnly swear I never went to her house at all.

Can you tell me how many more letters there were?—I am not certain whether there were any. There could not be more than two or three more.

Mrs. Pittingdreigh speaks of what you promised her. Did you promise her anything?—I gave her £5 for the statement of Broomhead.

Did you promise her more?—I most positively swear I did not promise her any more.

When did you get Broomhead's statement?—I can't say, but I had nothing more to do with her after I received it.

Cross-examination continued—I received no other separate document from her. I don't think the name of Charles Orton was ever mentioned by her. (His attention was called to previous evidence upon the point)—I have said that the letter in which his name is mentioned was not written by me.

The Solicitor-General read two letters from Mr. Holmes to the claimant as follows:—

> 34, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, London, March 5, 1868.
>
> My dear Sir Roger,—I enclose you a copy of a bill of exchange for £265, which appears to have been given by you in September, 1866, to Mr. Stephen Butt. It has been endorsed to Messrs. Peate and Harcombe, who have sent a power of attorney to the same solicitor who sued you for Denison. I have seen them several times, and given every explanation of your position, but they say their directions are positive, and therefore they must go on with the action. Enclosed is a copy of a letter from them, just received, intimating their determination to take the next step. I have seen the original bill, and believe the signature to be yours. Be good enough to instruct me what to do in the matter, for no offer of judgment will be listened to, and my impression is that this is only the beginning of proceeding for every bill you gave in Sydney.—Faithfully yours,
>
> Sir R. C. D. Tichborne, Bart. JOHN HOLMES.
>
> 34, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, London, 7th March, 1848.
>
> My dear Sir Roger,—The great labour and anxiety which I have undergone during the past 12 months in the transaction of your business have so weakened my health that it has become an imperative necessity for me to ask you to be good enough to relieve me from the further conduct of it. Although I cannot, in justice to myself or you, continue to be so active in the protection of your interest as I have been, I shall at all times be most happy to do whatever I can for you and yours. Indeed, nothing will give me so much pleasure as to afford your new solicitor every information and assistance in my power, for the purpose of enabling you to succeed in obtaining possession of those rights to which I firmly believe you are justly entitled. With every good wish for your prosperity, believe me, faithfully yours,
>
> Sir R. C. D. Tichborne, Croydon. JOHN HOLMES.

Is that your handwriting?—(Paper produced.)—(No answer.)

Is that your signature?—It looks very much like it.

Is it?—If it is, it must have been written before I came to England.

I did not say it was not?—I don't think there is any doubt about this signature.

The Judge—What is the date?

The Solicitor-General—My Lord, it is merely an early signature torn off an early letter for comparison.

The Judge—I shall number it 1,300. (This is the number of the documents put in during the trial.)

The Solicitor-General—Is the receipt at the bottom of those three bills yours? (They were receipted by Castro.)—Two are, but one is not. (One, "Received on account for R. J. Higgins, THOMAS CASTRO")

They are butcher's bills. Do you know whether the man to whom the bills were rendered was a customer of Mr. Higgins?—This one (signed "Thomas Castro") is Mr. Broomhead's bill. He was a customer of Mr. Higgins.

Have you any doubt they are your receipts?—I have no hesitation in saying that one I have before alluded to is not mine. It must have been done by some one who wished to imitate my hand.

You think some one forged your signature to a butcher's bill in Australia?—I very much doubt whether it was signed by me.

You were manager to Mr. Higgins at that time?—Yes.

The claimant again looked at the bill with a magnifying glass, and said, "I mean to say, on consideration, the signature to this bill is not mine."

The Judge—Was there any one else in Mr. Higgins' employ who was authorised to sign your name?—No one was allowed to do so.

The Judge—I think it right to suggest that with the magnifying glass my eye perceives some pencil marks under the writing.

Did the dowager to your knowledge have the regimentals of Roger Charles Tichborne collected and returned to her?—Yes.

When?—At the end of 1867. They were in my possession in 1868. She sent for the box containing them in 1867.

How long did you allow Charles Orton £5 a month?—I sent Charles Orton from £15 to £20 altogether. I did not regularly allow him £5 a month. July, 1867, would be about the date of the first time I sent £5. I sent him one cheque only. I generally sent a £5 note.

In the Chili commission there is a letter from Mr. Holmes of 1st September, 1868, in which he says—"The three sisters and brother of Arthur Orton (his only relatives) distinctly declare that they never saw him before, and that they are in no way connected with him."—The "brother" must have referred to Charles Orton. I don't know how long before that letter he had made a declaration; I can't say whether it was made in 1867.

Have you been in communication with the Duke de Brissot?—No.

Is there a lake within six miles of Rome?—Perhaps you are going to catch me. (Laughter.) There is water there, I know. It is a lake, I believe.

Were you ever at Rome?—I was never at Rome.

At Valentia?—Not to my knowledge.

Were you ever at Cashel?—I was not there for any time, if I was there at all. I have no recollection.

Have you ever had the small-pox?—I never have had the small-pox.

Is your brother George Orton in this country? (Laughter.)

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—What?

The Solicitor-General—Oh, I should say, Is George Orton in this country?

The claimant (laughing with the rest)—I really don't know.

Have you not seen him here?—No.

Have you got Arthur Orton here?—No.

Or any survivors of the Osprey or the Bella?—Not that I am aware of.

The Judge—The "survivors" of the Osprey is hardly the right term.

The Solicitor-General—I mean any of the crew or passengers on board the Osprey, or any of the surviors of the Bella?—I understand you—no.

His Lordship—You have not any knowledge or any tidings of any of them?—No; I think not.

The Solicitor-General—When did Kate Doughty give you the rosary?—In 1850.

Where at?—Tichborne.

Can you tell at what period in 1850?—I think it was the commencement of the year.

What do you mean by that?—In January.

The Judge—In the same state?—Yes, with the exception of two beads which have gone. I suppose they have been lost.

This concluded the cross-examination of the claimant, and the Solicitor-General resumed his seat.

The claimant—My Lord, I think the rosary had better be given in charge of the officer of the Court.

His Lordship handed down the rosary to the officer, and addressing Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, said the jury wished to put a question or two to the witness, and asked him whether they should be asked now or after his re-examination.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine said he thought they had better put the questions at once.

The Foreman of the Jury then put the following questions:—

You stated that you were the only cabin passenger who was taken from the Bella on board the Osprey?—Yes, that is so.

You stayed three months on board that vessel, and during part of that time you were ill. On your recovery, was any entry in the log read to you recording the picking up of the Bella?—Nothing was read to me.

You being the only educated person among the men of the Bella, and being in the position of a cabin passenger, were you asked to attest any entry of the boat being picked up?—No.

Were any of the Bella's crew asked?—Not to my knowledge.

What became of the Bella's boat? Was it taken on board the Osprey to Melbourne?—I think not, for I did not see it on boardship.

What colour was the boat?—Black, I believe.

Had it the Bella's [illegible] had been on board the Osprey, it would have been a conspicuous object?—Yes; that is my reason for saying I did not see it.

Do we understand that the boat was abandoned?—I do not say that, because I do not know.

Were you insensible when taken on board?—No.

You were on board the Osprey three months. You were the only educated man upon the Bella. Were you asked by any of the Bella's boat's crew to communicate with their friends?—No.

Did you write yourself to your friends?—I did not.

Was any vessel spoken with?—No; I don't remember.

On your arrival at Melbourne, did a shore-boat put off to the Osprey?—Yes.

And sought intelligence?—Several boats came.

What are recognised as port-boats?—Yes.

Was any report of the voyage made to a port-boat?—Well, I did not know of my own knowledge at that time; but I believe there is evidence to be brought forward, or people who remember it being stated that the crew of the Bella had been taken up.

Were there not representatives of the local press in the boat?—I am afraid I cannot answer that question.

Was a report made in the newspapers of the picking up of the boat?—I did not see any.

Were the fittings of the boat removed on board the Osprey—the oars, the rudder, and the tiller-head?—I am afraid I cannot answer that question.

You were four days on board the boat. Is it within your knowledge that the oars and fittings were branded with the ship's name?—Yes; I think they were.

Then are we to understand that although you and the others were on board the Osprey for three months, no settlement was asked for, no receipt given, and no acknowledgment made by you to the captain in the course of the voyage, or on your arrival at Melbourne?—No; because you see, I went suddenly into the country without seeing him.

In addition to the £17 or £18 you gave the cheque for, were you asked to sign any document?—No.

Did you take the captain's address?—No.

Were the £17 or £18 expended by him for the three months' maintenance of yourself and party?—No. I think it was merely for wine.

I think you said before wine and clothes?—Then the owners of the vessel will have a considerable claim for things taken from the ship's stores.

Were you asked for any acknowledgment or receipt for the owners?—No; because I did not inform the captain I was leaving the ship. He might have asked if he had known I was going.

You said on your arrival at Melbourne your first visit was to the custom-house?—I said two different places, and I said I belived one was the custom-house.

Did the captain of the Osprey make a report and lodge a crew list?—I don't know what he did. I did not go with him into the inner office.

How did the captain explain having on board eight sailors in excess of his regular number?—Inasmuch as I did not go in, I cannot explain.

When you parted with the captain, did you leave him under the impression that you were going to return?—Yes, that I would return to the ship.

Then you took no actual leave of him?—No.

The Foreman, after consulting with his brother jurors, said these were all the questions he wished to put to the claimant.

The Lord Chief Justice—Did you obtain any clothes at Melbourne on landing?—No; I was going up the country, and they have stores of clothes at the different stations,

The re-examination was then begun by Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—My acquaintance with Mrs. Pittingdreigh commenced by her coming to my house and saying she could give me very valuable information. I never before heard of her name or her husband's. I was then living at Wellesley's-villas, Croydon. Sometimes I had there eight or nine, and sometimes ten or twelve. I first saw her in the front drawing-room. She asked me if I knew a person named Broomhead. She said he had made a scandalous and dreadful statement about my wife, and that as one woman to another she felt she ought to inform me of it, that I might prevent it getting into circulation. She then said that her husband was clerk to Messrs. Dobinson and Geare; that the old man had promised to make him a partner; and that although some years had elapsed since his death, he had never had the offer of a partnership; that he was determined to remain no longer with them; and that he was going to Switzerland. Upon my oath that is the first occasion I ever saw the woman or heard of her. I think nothing passed between us about Orton. I have no recollection of having written a letter with his name in it. I first heard it alleged I was Arthur Orton through Rous, who had heard it from a detective. It was at the latter end of 1867. I was more intimate with Rous than any one else. My mother took a great liking to him, and he stayed for weeks and weeks in my house. He knew the whole of my correspondence and the whole of my business, as I reposed in him the utmost confidence that one man could place in another. Under the order of the Court of Chancery I handed over all my mother's correspondence, as well as money and various articles, to the custody of that court. Charles Orton's declaration was upon a potograph.

Is that the declaration (handing a large photograph to witness)?—Yes.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—I propose to put this photograph in.

The Solicitor-General objected.

The Lord Chief Justice—I may remark that the jury will pay no attention to it unless Charles Orton is called to prove the declaration. Charles Orton, I suppose, is living, and no doubt he will be called by one side or the other.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—I don't think your Lordship, with all your experience, can anticipate what will take place in this case. (Laughter.)

His Lordship suggested that it was hardly worth while one side pressing or the other side objecting to this evidence. He reminded the jury that if he admitted an atom of evidence which was contrary to law the whole trial would go for nothing.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine said he did not think the evidence was vital, and he would therefore not press it.

Claimant—I have no recollection of such a person as Store Smith, and I did not know him when I saw him. I have not only been followed by detectives, but they have followed every one to whom I have spoken. I have been continually annoyed by them ever since I came to England.

You know Whicher?—Yes.

Has he watched you at your house?—Yes, and at my hotel.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine said he proposed to re-examine the plaintiff in order of time, and not in the order of the cross-examination.

Claimant—The last time I was weighed I was 26 stone 4 lbs. I went with Mr. Villiers, member of Parliament, to be weighed the day I stated my weight in court.

The Judge—Which Mr. Villiers?

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—I think he means Mr. Vickers, who is more likely to have a weighing machine. (Laughter.)

His Lordship—I thought it was not likely Mr. Charles Villiers would be the person.

Claimant—When I was in Paris I weighed 18 stone. In 1865, at Wagga Wagga, I weighed 11st. 4lbs. I have no tattoo marks about my body, and never had any.

Were you ever as a child, or at any time of your life, tattooed?—I were not. (A laugh.) I never had any artificial blue mark upon my arm, or any black mark made artificially. I never said such a mark was made upon me on boardship. Until I went to Stonyhurst I never went to school. I am certain I did not go to the school of M. Dupanloup. One of the Brimonts, my cousin, I think did. We occupied four rooms in Paris, and had three servants. One was my father's servant, one was housemaid, and the other cook and housekeeper. Besides the places I have mentioned, we lived in the Rue Castiglione. When I said we saw the Hotel de Louvre from the window of our residence, I did not mean the present hotel, but one of that name which formerly occupied a part of its site. When I was last in Paris I could not find the Rue de Ferme; Paris is so much altered.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—I propose by-and-bye to produce an old map of Paris, showing the names of the streets at the time the plaintiff resided there.

Claimant—My parents received few visitors during my childhood, and gave no receptions. They did not keep much company. I did not, as a general rule, get on well with my father. My mother did not get on well with my father. I never saw much company at home, and I was very willing to go to England. My mother objected to my going, because she had an idea she should never see me again.

Is that the facsimile of a letter you wrote when you were at Stonyhurst?

The learned counsel said the letter was in French, and his object was to show the bad spelling, as a test of the plaintiff's education at the time.

The claimant having looked at it for some time,

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine said—I don't suppose if you read it all it will improve your mind. (Laughter.) Is it your writing?—Yes.

The letter was written the day after Roger Tichborne went to Stonyhurst, and deciphering portions of it baffled the skill of the counsel on both sides, and even his Lordship.

The Judge—Do you know sufficient French to tell me the last two words of the postscript?

Claimant—I cannot understand them.

Do you understand anything about the letter?—I know the letter. I know what I wrote about at the time.

Have you any knowledge of French?—If this was a strange letter I should not have. (Laughter.)

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine asked the jury to look at the letter and consider that it was written by the plaintiff when he was 16 years old, after he had been under the tuition of Chatillon for several years.

The Judge—It is sufficient at present to say there are several mistakes in the letter.

Claiment—Since my return to England I went to Paris to see my mother. I remained nine or ten days. Since then I have not been to Paris or any part of France except Boulogne, where I was three days. I have taken no means to recover my French. I have avoided it in every shape and way. I have also taken no means to revive my recollection of places. I was with my mother 18 months, but I took no means to learn from her facts concerning my infancy or childhood. I never reminded her of old days. She was on the most affectionate terms with me down to her death. I received a letter from her up to two days of her death. She was at my house the night before, waiting for me when I was expected from Boulogne. She died at Manchester-street. Her death must have been sudden. It took place on the morning when she wrote a letter to Rous. As to my education, I adhere to my answers to the Solicitor-General. I mean that in Paris I was at no regular school for the purpose of reading, writing, and cyphering. I may have been to a dancing school. M. Chatillon only devoted to my instruction a couple of hours in the morning and a couple of hours in the afternoon. I don't know what I learnt. I did not learn English nor Greek, nor algebra nor mathematics. M. Chatillon principally taught me reading and writing in French. He did not teach me the classics—not even cyphering. (Laughter.) I can't account for not knowing Lucy Nangle, except that she had been in a convent for many years, and I had forgotten her. When I went to my grandfather's funeral my father wished me to remain in England. My mother wished me to return to Paris. There were disagreeable scenes between my father and mother in Paris. They were continually connected with Miss Nangle. I associated more with my mother than my father. When I was at home in Paris the conversation went on entirely in French. I did not know English at that time. My father had £300 a year, and my mother had the interest on £1,500. They had no other sources of income. If I had wised to have done so I could have learnt from her the whole history of my childhood. That is a portrait of my mother taken in Paris in 1867. (Photograph given in evidence.)

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine requested the photograph to be handed to the jury, and said he should not have to trouble them with so many photographs as his learned friend.

Is that a photograph of yourself (another large photograph)?—Yes.

Let that be put in also (photograph shown to the jury, by whom it was examined for a considerable time, during which the learned counsel observed that he did not think he should have to detain them a very long time).

Claimant—My mother died on the 12th of March.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine said he wished to read the letter which the Dowager Lady Tichborne wrote to Rous on the day of her death.

The Solicitor-General objected.

The Lord Chief Justice said it was not admissible unless it was portion of a continuous correspondence.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Would your Lordship look at it?

The Lord Chief Justice—I really don't know on what ground it is proposed to be put in. It is addressed to Rous.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine said his learned friend had put in many letters of Lady Tichborne interjectionally. He readily admitted that he could not connect it with any of the other letters put in.

His Lordship—Then I am afraid it is not admissible.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—I may mention that on the Australian commission there was a cross-examination on the character of Lady Tichborne's mind. May not the letter be received under that head?

The Lord Chief Justice—No such question has been raised before me.

Letter withdrawn.

[illegible]

The re-examination was continued after the adjournment.

The only language I talked was French. I was instructed in English grammar. I was not allowed at Stonyhurst to correspond in French. I was a long time in learning English; perhaps fully six or eight months, and during that time I was not allowed to speak French. The boys were principally English, but there were some foreigners I have been in Paris a few days since.

Up to what time were you able to keep up a conversation in French?—Up to the time I left Rio Janeiro.

You have spoken of an illness at Stonyhurst; I don't want to go into details, but who attended you?—It was one of the priests who was doctor.

Was a communication made to you afterwards?—Yes.

And how soon afterwards did you leave the college?—About a month afterwards.

Was it intended you should leave so soon?—No; I believe not. After leaving Stonyhurst I kept up no communication with any one there, and have never been nearer than Preston since. Mr. Seager was at Stonyhurst with me, and I have met him since my return from Australia. He invited me to dine with him, and I was there one day, but there were two gentlemen there, and I took no means to ascertain what was the discipline at Stonyhurst. I have never seen a book descriptive of the college, and what I have said about it is solely from memory. After leaving Stonyhurst I paid a visit to Bath, and in about three or four months I went into the army. I went to Clifton first with my father and mother, and then to Bath again. Before going to Sandhurst I went to Mr. Maberley or Moberley, who resided at Owlesbury. It is called in the neighbourhood "Husselbury."

The Judge—It is spelled in the Gazetteer "Owslebury."

Re-examination continued—There were two other pupils with me—one was the Hon. Dudley Ryder, but I forget the other. I have never seen either of them since. I had to undergo an examination for the purpose of going into the army, and I was plucked. I have never seen an examination paper since, but I have seen my answers (paper handed to witness). These are my answers with the view of showing my fitness for the British army. Some of them are sums in addition. These are the questions, and I did not pass. I was then 19, and had had the advantage of a three years' education at Stonyhurst, including arithmetic.

And is this the product? (Laughter)—Yes, it is.

Serjeant Ballantine—Then I'll ask the jury to inspect the paper. (Paper examined by the jury.)

The Solicitor-General—Some of these things seem to be right.

Serjeant Ballantine—Oh, yes; the sum as to two and two is correct, no doubt. (Laughter.) I ask the jury, however, to examine the paper, to see how you improved at Stonyhurst.

The Judge—But surely there were other papers.

Witness—Yes, my Lord.

The Judge—Are the sums correct? Has any one checked them?

Mr. Jeune—The addition is correct; the subtraction is correct, but copied down wrong; and the multiplication, after a good deal of trouble, ends in nothing. (Laughter.)

The Judge—That which ends in nothing appears to be pounds, shillings, and pence, multiplied by 97. (Laughter.)

Serjeant Ballantine—We have nothing else, my Lord, in his own handwriting.

Re-examination continued—I did not pass the examination then, but passed one afterwards upon other subjects, and obtained my commission. I don't remember what I passed in.

Serjeant Ballantine—I'll give it to your Lordship. First of all, "Have you or have you not been confirmed?" He passes in that. (Laughter.) The height is given and the age. He says he was 19, but he was nearly 20. 5 ft. 8½ in. high. The other matter to which I referred is here also. In history and geography he passes. There is a cross against arithmetic, Latin blank, English and French yes, German blank, fortifications yes. Remarks, "failed in arithmetic."

The Solicitor-General—You had the original paper in arithmetic, and I suppose you had the other.

Serjeant Ballantine—For once in your life your supposition is entirely erroneous. (Laughter.)

Some letters were read from young Mr. Tichborne applying for a commission, and after a good deal of dispute amongst counsel, it was stated that no examination papers were kept, except in case of failure. The learned Serjeant remarked, in reply to some observation from the Solicitor-General, that he could not examine six witnesses at once, but that by the time there was another such a case as this, some process to enable him to do so would be discovered.

Re-examination continued—When I joined the army I had at times difficulty in making myself understood when I talked English. Some of my brother officers called me Frenchy, and others Tich. Practical joking was common in the regiment, and I was a good deal subject to it from the outset. In addition to what I have mentioned they put some cowitch into my bed. I have not mentioned that before. I seldom took part in practical joking myself. I had to undergo drill under Phillips, the riding master. I remained in the regiment from October, 1849, to February 1853. During that time I had a few leaves of absence. Besides Colonel's leave I had leave twice; once I was away about three months, and another time about a month. I was never discharged from drill while I was in the regiment, because I was never considered perfect in it. I was a great smoker at that time; Phillips also could do his share. I used to get Phillips to let me off by sending him a bottle of brandy. As a rule, young officers were discharged from drill from a year to two years, but I never was discharged. I was taught riding. I had not ridden at Paris or Stonyhurst, but I used to ride very well at Tichborne. They could never get me to sit in a proper military position, but I could always stick to the horse. I never succeeded in acquiring the officer's seat. Phillips and I had plenty of quarrels while I was in the regiment. There was one just before I left. I went away for three months before I sold out, and left a few things—a bath and something else—for my servant M'Cann, and I was annoyed to find that Phillips had taken possession of them. I told him he had no business with them, we had some words, and I never spoke to him afterwards. I called to see him on my return, and could not "be off" recognising him. I have spoken to some eight or nine of my brother officers since my return. A great many of the men have seen me. There are about twenty-two or twenty three men of my own troops yet to be examined. Muster was my army servant first, and then Carter. Every servant I ever had is my witness in this trial, but I never lowered myself to ask any information from my servants. I have never learned a single fact from either Muster or Carter. I never allowed Carter to speak to me unless I spoke to him. I have not been "coached up" by any one. I have several times dismissed Carter, who is one of the best servants a man could have when he is sober, but I am sorry to say he can't keep sober very long. I would never allow a drunken man to go near my horse. Carter used to ask to come back again, and would keep sober for a month or so, but he would break out again, and the last time I made up my mind he should not come near my horse again. I have never troubled myself about the duties of a regiment, either by book or otherwise, since I left. M'Cann came to be my servant in 1851, and the same answer applies to him as to the others. He was going to be discharged on account of sickness, and to enable him to obtain his pension I employed him, and when I left the regiment I requested Formby to retain him. M'Cann is very good man, who never drinks, and upon whom you can place reliance. I never knew him take a glass of wine or spirits. I liked my duty in the army very well, but did not care about remaining in England. I intended to go with the regiment to India, and left the army because I could not go abroad, as I wanted to. I saw but little of my parents while I was in the army, and, from what I had seen when I was young, I had not the slightest wish to go home again. I learned fly-fishing when I was about 16 years of age, and was pretty skilful at it, and am now. I never saw such a thing as a fly-rod while in Australia or South America; they fish with a frog there. I never saw fly-fishing in Australia. It was while in the army my visits took place at my uncle's house; but I had been there before. I never mentioned the sealed packet to any living being until Gosford referred to it.

Was there anything in it about a church?—That is another matter altogether. There was no such mention. Gosford said positively the sealed packet was in his possession. I saw Gosford in Court just now.

The Judge—He was produced.

Serjeant Ballantine—But that was a long time ago. (Laughter.)

Re-examination continued—The mill spoken of in connection with the sealed packet still exists. It adjoins the village at Sevington, and is a mill now.

Do you remember any incidents while you were courting Miss Hales?—I don't think you should use so strong an expression as "courting." (Laughter)

Well "paying addresses" then?—Yes, I used to keep the men waiting outside an hour or two—(laughter)—when I marched them to church. Since my evidence I wrote to Miss Hales apologising for making use of her name in court, but have had no answer. I have obtained no information whatever to frame my evidence about Ireland, and have not been there. If I had it would have been better. Upon my oath I have not sought nor obtained information as to any of my early days from any living soul. The letter put in is respecting a drawing-room in Dublin, and not a ball. Upon second thoughts it was a ball. I think it would be after Lord Clarendon's time, but Lord Clarendon was lord-lieutenant when I first went there.

Now just one other question about the sealed packet. Did Gosford know its contents?—Yes, because I wrote it in his room, in his presence, and I read it over to him, sealed it up, and gave it to him.

Then unless he communicated the contents to somebody, is there any living being besides your two selves who knew what was in it?—None, unless he told them—that is, up to the time of the trial

Serjeant Ballantine—In respect to a letter (from Roger Tichborne), gentlemen of the jury, which I hand you now, I have been imitating the industry of the Solicitor-General, and I find "My Dearest Kate," occurring 13 times, but I have not succeeded in finding 15. (Laughter.)

Re-examination continued—When I came home from Australia, I had some conversations with my mother about the card sharping at Brighton. (The Solicitor-General objecting to any further information on this point, the subject was dropped.) There were communications between me and Hopkins respecting the settlements, extending over a considerable time, and during their continuance I saw him frequently. I had no conversations with him about my will, and I employed Slaughter in preference to Hopkins, because I thought the latter would tell my father. Mr. Slaughter was engaged as solicitor to many Catholic houses, and was himself a Catholic. None but him and Gosford knew of the contents of the will, and Gosford knew the object I had in making the will. I had discussed the will with him and fully explained my motives which I have described in my evidence. My object was to benefit my cousin. My object in going to South America was merely sport and to view foreign countries. I was always fond of sport. When I left I provided myself with several guns, rifles, pistols, and ammunition. I had two Irish rifles, which I bought in Dublin; I think in Curzon-steet. I bought some of Blissett, in Holborn. The rifles were of the ordinary description. I was not a very good rifle shot at first; but I became a good shot afterwards, and am a pretty fair shot now, both with the rifle and fowling piece. Before starting I went to Paris. Upon consideration, I am still under the impression I was only in Paris three or four days. I certainly was not there three or four weeks, and I do not want at all to alter the statement I made upon that point. I I don't remember how much money I telegraphed for from Havre to Paris when I went over. Before leaving Paris my mother cut off a lock of my hair, and before my return to England I found it amongst some letters, with a memorandum attached to it. "The hair of my dear Roger; cut the 28th of January, 1852" There was another piece of hair later on. This piece was cut off a year before I left, when I went to Paris and stayed there three or four weeks. The second lock of hair I have also produced in Chancery. It was found amongst my mother's effects.

To the Judge—Neither of the locks of hair was in my possession. They were found by Mr. Holmes, and handed in with the other effects of my mother. I never myself opened the paper containing those locks; but Mr. Holmes showed them to me while making an inventory of the papers.

Mrs. Jewry, Mrs. Tredgett, and Mrs. Margaret Jewry, were here requested to stand up in Court, and the witness was asked whether he knew them.

Witness—Yes; they are Orton's sisters.

Have you ever seen them before?—Yes, once before.

And at no other time?—No, at no other.

The Judge requested that any arrangement come to between counsel as to the adjournment ought to be made known to the jury the first thing in the morning.

Serjeant Ballantine said he should have finished his re-examination to-morrow in good time.

The Court adjourned.

MR. WHALLEY AND THE TICHBORNE CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In your report of the financial operations of the claimant in the Tichborne case my name is given as a creditor for £25, and it is due to him as well as to myself to add a few words of explanation. I subscribed that sum without the knowledge of the claimant, and expressly as a contribution towards promoting what appeared to me to be the ends of justice, and on [illegible] other occasions, desiring to subscribe the like sum, the claimant declined to accept such contributions except as a loan, and therefore they were not made. Having no interest whatever in the case beyond some connection in and knowledge of the Tichborne district of Hampshire, the solicitors of the defendants thought fit to threaten me with legal penalties for this subscription of £25.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

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July 5.

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"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1871.

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